The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1873. NUMBER 239.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO
Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO
For cleaning your house this Spring will save the labor of one cleaner.

SAPOLIO
Will not injure or discolor Paint, but restores color and brightness. Try it.

SAPOLIO
Cleans Windows without water, and saves the trouble of removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO
Brightens Knives at same time they are washed, saving time and labor. Use it.

SAPOLIO
Cleans Bath-Tubs, Tables, Floors, &c., quicker and better than Soap. Try it on.

SAPOLIO
Polishes Tin, Brass, Copper, and all Metal Wares, rendering them as bright as new.

SAPOLIO
For washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO
Removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables, and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain. 10 cents.

SAPOLIO
Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

GET A SAMPLE FREE OF YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST.

Depot, 86 and 88 South Water-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW, Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO LET,

Offices, with vaults, in Andrews' Building, cor. LaSalle-st. and Arcade-court. Also, Hall on fourth floor. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st. (Andrews' Building).

TO RENT,

The Double Store, Nos. 191 and 193 Fifth-av., near Monroe-st. Price to suit tenant. THOMAS BASSETT, 144 Madison-st.

TO RENT,

Offices at $12 to $35 per month, near Court House Square. WM. H. CONDON, 47 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

For Rent.

The first-class A No. 1 store, 40x100, northwest corner Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; on reasonable terms to desirable tenant. All modern improvements. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT, WITH POWER.

Room 36x96, suitable for a sash and door or box factory. Possession given May 1, 1873. PARK SOPER, 775 South Canal-st.

CROCKERY, &c.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

We keep the largest stock in the city of above goods, in original packages or open stock, and sell at New York prices free of freight. Country merchants are invited to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,
73 Wabash-av., near Randolph-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of the Hide and Leather Insurance Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, who have not proved their claims:

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, upon the fifteenth day of March, A. D., 1873, passed the following order and decree, to wit:

"It is ordered and decreed that the creditors of said Company, who have not yet proved their claims against said Company, may make such proof, so as to be entitled to the dividend of thirty per cent heretofore ordered, at any time on or before the tenth day of May next; but no creditor shall be permitted, except upon the special order of this Court, to prove any claim against said Company so as to be entitled to a dividend thereon, unless said claim is presented for proof to the Receivers of said Company on or before said tenth day of May."

Claims for proof under the above notice and decree should be sent to the Receivers at their Office, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston.

CHESTER I. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers Hide & Leather Insurance Company.

INVITATION TO THE Shoemakers of Chicago

HENRY H. HEIMERDINGER,

Dealer in Leather, Findings, and Fitted Uppers, having removed into his new and spacious place, 63 Lake-st., corner of State, hereby invites his friends, and the Shoemakers of Chicago, to attend his opening this, Tuesday, April 15, 1873. Lunch from 11 to 1 p. m.

NOTICE.

Parties owning land contiguous to the S. W. ¼ of Section 21, the S. ½ of Section 22, and the E. ½ of Section 20, Township 40, N. Range 13 E. are invited to confer with me in reference to opening streets upon the outer line of the above described property at my office.

S. S. HAYES,
86 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1873.

PIC

TURE FRAMES, in any desired style, made to order. Frames expressed to any part of country C. O. D. Pictures called for and Frames delivered to any part of city. If there is any Picture you want, address us. BRADLEY & CO., 772 Carroll-st.

SPECTACLES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN,
83 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

Are now receiving a new line of very choice styles in

Spring Dress Fabrics,

bought with special reference to affording Retailers a handsome margin. Also, now in stock, the largest and most attractive assortment of Prints in this market, including many novelties in Polka Spots.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

REAL ESTATE.

GREAT BARGAIN!
For Three Days Only!
At $11,500.

House No. 1035 Wabash-av., two-story frame, with brick basement, 10 rooms, and all modern improvements. A good barn in rear of lot. Lot 25x170 to alley.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
120 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

For Sale.

Prairie-av. Residence—2-story and Basement, marble front, with 25 or 50 feet of ground—$26,000 or $36,000 respectively. Improvements cost $18,000.

A. J. GALLOWAY & SON,
Corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE
ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST.,

North of Chicago-av., over 700 feet front, comprising some of the finest building lots on this favorite street, including several choice corners. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

582 West Adams-st., marble-front, new elegant 2-story and basement and French roof, finished complete; all modern improvements. Must be sold at once.

D. COLE & SON,
Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

A splendid residence property for sale, 631 Michigan-av., east front, lot 47x172 feet; large two-story brick house, with high basement, furnace, laundry, stove, gas fixtures, etc., etc.; a large two-story brick barn; all in fine condition; a splendid green-house, grapery, and ten-pin alley, etc., etc.; one of the most desirable locations in the city; terms of payment made easy. HEMAN BALDWIN, Agent, 617 Michigan-av.

DREXEL BOULEVARD.
A RARE BARGAIN.

Two first-class residences, with ample grounds and shade trees, at city limits, on South Side, within one minute's walk of steam and horse-cars, and at the head of Drexel Boulevard, the finest driveway in the South Division, for sale, together or separately. Apply to ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN—Only $13,000 usual terms. The two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, bay window, &c., No. 1368 Indiana-av., cor. Twenty-ninth-st. Brick barn, with carriage-house attached. Must be sold this week. Apply at the house or at my office, 4 Wabash-av. CHAS. V. MARSH.

WANTED.

ATTENTION!

Situation as Bookkeeper in a Banking, Real Estate, or Insurance Office wanted by a competent married man, speaking English, German, and Scandinavian languages. Best of references given, and cash money deposited, if wanted. Please address, for three days, Z 11, Tribune office.

WINES, &c.

CHAPIN & GORE,
Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fine Whiskies
AND IMPORTED
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

We have secured the Store No. 73, in connection with our old stand, and have opened with a complete line of Imported Cigars, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles, which we are offering at very low prices.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

STEAMER THOMPSON DEAN,
Captain Pepper, leaving St. Louis April 19th; Cairo, 21st; Memphis, 23d.

GREAT REPUBLIC
Leaves St. Louis April 26. For passage apply to THOMAS MORRISON, 201 North Levee, St. Louis, Mo.

PATTERNS.

PATTERNS Wholesale. | Millinery and Fancy Goods. MRS. D. A. JACKSON, Agt. 63 State-st., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

GEO. C. CLARKE,
FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance,
3 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

London Assurance Corporation of London,
Assets, $13,234,000 Gold.

Northwestern National Ins. Co. of Milwaukee,
Assets, $383,285.

Home Insurance Company of Columbus, O.,
Assets, $800,734.

Hoffman Fire Insurance Company of N. Y.,
Assets, $288,355.

Manufacturers' F. and M. Ins. Co. of Boston,
Assets, $500,000.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

Made to order in the most complete artistic manner, of fabrics unsurpassed for durability. Large lines of fine Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.

WILSON BROS.,
S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

O. J. STOUGH
Has removed to his Elegant Office,
72 & 74 Dearborn-st.,
Rawson's Building, corner of Randolph-st.,
Where he will be pleased to give any information about, or great bargains in Hinsdale Property.

REMOVAL!

J. H. PERRY & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
REMOVED TO
NO. 129 DEARBORN-ST.,
ONE DOOR NORTH OF MADISON.

REMOVAL.

W. F. McLAUGHLIN,
Wholesale dealer in Teas, Coffees and Spices, and Proprietor of the Union Coffee and Spice Mills, has removed to
82 & 84 So. Water-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Lease for Sale.

50 Rooms, in a good location in this city, doing a good business, on very advantageous terms. Cash required, about $10,000. For further particulars apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., Room 1, No. 151 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

Must be sold at once, the lease and fixtures (with or without stock, &c.) of one of the best paying grocery stores on the South Side, doing a good trade and well located. Call and examine at No. 1005 State-st., near Twenty-second-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE,

Or exchange for Chicago property—The Summit House, at Marquette, Mich., L. S. This very popular hotel contains upward of 60 rooms, and is located in the centre of business, convenient to railroad depots and steamboat landing, and commands a beautiful view of the lake and harbor. Gas and water throughout the building. Possession from June 1. For particulars, apply to subscribers, who have a photograph of the property. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

DRESS-CLEANING.

Dresses

Of every description, cleaned without removing trimmings (velvet or lace) by a new process, and by which the goods keep the same lustre and shape as when new.

A. SCHWARZ,
264 West Madison-st. - - - 158 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE.

Tracing Linen AND PAPER,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

SAFE.

For sale a No. 3, Double-Door, Fire-Proof Safe (Diebold & Kienzle make), only used a few weeks; sold at a bargain for want of use. Apply at Room 2, 89 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

Real Estate Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 20 Nixon's Building.

DIG.

Doing a business in collecting claims second to none in the country, we can offer every advantage possible in this line. No collections, no charges. If we are unable to DIG money out of a debtor we publish his name. FRASER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 166 Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for business and work. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.—Stated Conclave this evening at Home Lodge Hall, 124 Twenty-second-st., at 8 o'clock. Business and work on R. C. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. B. S. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular communication of National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. & A. M., this (Tuesday) evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Temple. Amendment to By-Laws and work on the 3d Degree. A full attendance is desired. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M. A. B. STILES, Secretary.

THE MODOC HORROR.

Secretary Delano Interviewed—The Peace Policy and Its Object.

A Talk With the New Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Olive Branch for Peaceful and the Bullet for Warlike Indians.

General Sherman's Views on the Lava-Bed Massacre.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The murder of Gen. Canby by the Modocs continues to be the chief topic of discussion in all official circles. Among the officers of the army, with the exception of Gen. Howard, there is but one opinion, and that is that the peace policy is not a success. In conversation to-day with Secretary Delano, he said that he will ask no mercy for the Modocs, as they have acted in the most outrageous manner, and are no longer entitled to further protection under the peace policy. In answer to the question whether the murder of Canby would have a disastrous influence upon the peace policy, the Secretary said: "I think not. It is not an object of the peace policy to deal with hostile Indians leniently. Its object is to protect the Indians as long as they behave themselves; but when they become unruly and hostile, we turn them over to the military. There is Cochise. He has gone on a reservation, and we will protect him there; but these thieving bands of Apaches now out will be dealt with by the military authorities. I think this terrible affair will help to bring about a better understanding of the peace policy. There were circumstances about this thing which can never occur again. An old traditional feud between the Klamaths and Modocs was one of these circumstances; and again there were a lot of half breeds among these Modocs, who persuaded them not to give up, and represented to them that they would be hung, or severely punished otherwise. A lot of bad white men among them kept up the feeling for war, as they wanted to sell their corn."

The new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Rev. E. P. Smith, expressed the following views with regard to the same subject in an interview:

Reporter—What effect will the assassination of Gen. Canby have on the peace policy?

Commissioner Smith—Well, popular feeling is very much against that policy now, on account of the massacre, and it will be set back some in consequence.

Reporter—Will it not result in the abandonment of the peace policy altogether?

The Commissioner—Not at all. As I said, the policy will be set back until the people understand what it means. The peace policy does not mean that Indians are to roam around as they please, but that friendly Indians shall be governed by it. Hostile Indians are to be ruled by the army when necessary. The instructions to Mr. Meacham will show this [reading from the instructions published below].

Reporter—Gen. Canby was an excellent officer, and people all over the country are much excited at his assassination.

The Commissioner—Yes, he was an excellent officer, and the last man that we could afford to spare, having been selected for the position out there on account of his coolness, his good judgment, his desire to do justice to the Indians, and his entire accord with the Department.

Reporter—Indians are treacherous, anyhow.

The Commissioner—Well, Capt. Jack is no more a representative of the Indians than Foster was of the rowdies of New York.

Reporter—You believe then that the murder of Gen. Canby will have no disastrous effect on the peace policy.

The Commissioner—The peace policy has sustained its greatest loss by the death of Gen. Canby. He was just the officer we needed at points where delicate matters were to be settled between the settlers and Indians. I believe if this peace policy had been commenced eight years ago, and carried out faithfully until this time we would have no trouble now with the Indians. If agents and officers, having dealings with the Indians, had been held to a strict accountability, all trouble would have been avoided. On this very Klamath reservation there has been an annual appropriation of $17,000 for the past eight years, and if that had been expended as it was intended the place could have been made so attractive that the Indians would have been glad to go there. The death of Gen. Canby cannot be called a defeat of the peace policy, as the Modoc business was as much of a military movement as a peace movement. It was a movement well planned and well carried out by an able officer.

The *Evening Star* closes a strong editorial on the subject as follows: "Let us have no more faltering. The Christian policy, as it is falsely called, sounds well from the pulpit and paper, but it is too costly to be indulged in practically, for every-day use. Let Gens. Sherman and Sheridan have their way, untrammeled, for a little while."

In conversation to-day Gen. Sherman was asked if he did not believe this act of Indian treachery was unparalleled, upon which he replied in his, quick, nervous way: "No, sir; treachery is inherent in the Indian character. I know of a case where the Indians murdered the man who not two hours before had given them food and clothing." He then stated several instances of Indian treachery and barbarity of which he became cognizant when in the West. He says the President is deeply affected by the death of Gen. Canby, and fully concurs with him in believing that no mercy whatever should be shown toward the Modocs. He has perfect confidence in Gens. Schofield and Gillem, and believes they will be fully equal to the task of punishing the Modocs. He does not think the Modocs will be able to escape, although the topography of the lava-beds is something of a puzzle to him. He has no intention, as has been stated, of going to the Modoc country to personally superintend operations, as he deems his presence there quite unnecessary.

Some surprise has been expressed that Gen. Canby would allow Capt. Jack to snap his pistol at him without offering any resistance, but it must be remembered that the public has as yet but one account of the massacre, and that by Peace Commissioner Dyer and the friendly Indian Riddle, both of whom were probably so much astounded and frightened at the sudden onslaught that they did not stay long enough to learn all the particulars. It is customary in many cases to carry no weapons of any kind under such circumstances, and it is quite possible that Gen. Canby was entirely unarmed, and, seeing the futility of resistance, met his fate heroically, instead of endeavoring to escape, as prudence would have dictated.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE GOVERNMENT IN EARNEST.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following dispatches show the earnestness of the Government to punish the Modocs:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1873.

Gen. Gillem, Modoc Camp, Yreka, Cal.:

Your dispatch announcing the terrible loss to the country of Gen. Canby by the perfidy of the Modoc band of Indians has been shown to the President, who authorizes me to instruct you to make the attack so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime. You will be fully justified in their utter extermination.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Repeat as copy for Gen. Schofield, San Francisco, Cal.

Gen. Sherman, in a dispatch to Gen. Schofield, says:

The President now sanctions the most severe punishment of the Modocs, and I hope to hear that they have met the doom they so richly have earned by their insolence and perfidy. Consult Mrs. Canby and have every honor paid to the remains of Gen. Canby. You may be sure that any measure of severity to the savages will be sustained.

THE PEACE POLICY.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day repeated that he should ask no mercy whatever for the Modocs. He did not think the massacre would seriously affect the peace policy, which protected the friendly Indians, but punished those who were hostile. Gen. Canby was in accord with this policy.

CANBY'S SUCCESSOR.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, now in Indiana, has been directed to immediately assume the command made vacant by the death of Gen. Canby.

No further particulars have been received up to noon to-day.

POWER OF THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The following is the official statement of the purpose and powers of the Modoc Peace Commission, being the letter under and in accordance with which the instructions of the Commissioners were prepared by the Indian Bureau:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1873.

To the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: Referring to the difficulties that have arisen and still continue to exist between the troops of the United States and the Modoc Indians in Oregon, I have to inform you that I have determined to send a Commission to the scene of the difficulty for the purpose of examining into the same. This Commission will consist of three members, whose names will be hereafter furnished you. It will be required to proceed to the Modoc country as rapidly as possible, and, before entering upon the active discharge of its duties, will confer with Gen. Canby, of the United States army, and, in all subsequent proceedings of the Commission, it should confer freely with that officer, and act under his advice as far as it may be possible to do so, and always with his co-operation. The objects to be gained by this Commission are these:

First—To ascertain the causes which have led to the difficulties between the troops and Indians.

Second—To devise most effective and judicious measures for preventing a continuance of these hostilities, and for the restoration of peace.

It is the opinion of the Department, from the best information in its possession, that it is advisable to remove the Modoc Indians, with their consent, to some new reservation, and it is believed that the coast reservation in Oregon, lying between Cape Lookout on the north and Cape Perpetua on the south, and bounded on the east by the coast range of mountains, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, will be found to furnish the best location for these Indians.

The Commission will, therefore, be directed to make an amicable arrangement for locating the Indians on some portion of this reservation, provided it is possible for it to do so, and provided that said Commission is not of the opinion, after fully investigating the case, that some other place is better adapted to accomplish the purpose of the Department, in either of which events the Commission will, before finally concluding an arrangement with the Indians, hold communication with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and receive further advice.

The Commission will in no wise attempt to direct the military authorities in reference to their movements. It will be at liberty, however, to inform the Commanding Officer of the wish of the Department that no more force or violence be used than, in his opinion shall be deemed absolutely necessary and proper, it being the desire of the Department, in this as well as in other cases of like character, to conduct its communications with the Indians in such manner as to secure peace, and obtain their confidence, if possible, and their voluntary consent to compliance with such regulations as may be deemed necessary for their present and future welfare.

The Commissioner will be directed to keep the Department advised as frequently as possible of its progress, until the work which is assigned to it shall be accomplished, or its further progress proven to be unnecessary. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) C. DELANO, Secretary.

CANBY IN FULL CHARGE.

The following is a copy of the telegram placing the Modoc Peace Commissioners under the control of Gen. Canby:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.

Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Commanding Van Bremer's Ranche, Modoc Country, via. Yreka, Cal.:

Secretary Delano is in possession of all your dispatches up to March 16, and he advises the Secretary of War that he is so impressed with your wisdom and desire to fulfil the peaceful policy of the Government, that he authorizes you to remove from the present Commission any member you think unfit, to appoint others to their places, and to report through us to him such changes. This actually devolves on you the entire management of the Modoc question, and the Secretary of War instructs me to convey this message to you with his sanction and approval.

[Signed] WM. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

The Official Investigation—A Quartermaster Who Understood Navigation, but Couldn't Cipher.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The investigation into the loss of the steamer Atlantic was resumed this morning. Edward Owens, Quartermaster, testified that he was on deck till midnight, and heard the Third Officer, Brady, give orders to keep a sharp lookout for Sambro light. At midnight the steamer was steering northeast by north, half-north. At half-past 11 o'clock she was going at eleven knots an hour. The remainder of the witness' testimony related to scenes after the wreck, and to his efforts to save life under the instructions of Capt. Williams. Owens said, in the course of his testimony, that he was the only Quartermaster who kept a log of the ship's daily work. He was handed a pencil and paper and asked to divide 170 miles by 14 hours, the time elapsing after the vessel bore up for Halifax till she struck, and answered: "I do not understand ciphering to-day. I understand navigation, and have worked navigation as far as second mate's work, but I do not understand ciphering."

William Osit, the key-keeper of the Sambro light for twenty-seven years, testified to attending to the light at 10 o'clock on the night of the 31st of March and at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of April. At 10 the weather was hazy and rainy, with a heavy sea running. At 2 the weather was hazy and the sea very high. He could just distinguish Chebuctos' light, four and a half miles distant. He fired two guns at 3 o'clock. The wind shifted to west-southwest, with some stars visible, and the weather clearing. The sea was still high, and afterward the wind blew heavy from the north.

The investigation was resumed this afternoon. Benjamin Fulker testified that he was keeper of Duvel Island light. On the night of the disaster his light was in perfect order. At 11 p. m. the weather was thick and hazy; could see Chebucto head, but not Sambro light; at 3 a. m. weather was clear, and both Sambro and Chebucto headlights visible. The witness then testified regarding the currents off the coast.

Capt. Wood, Harbor Master of Halifax, was then called, but was absent.

Capt. Williams made a supplementary statement, in which he said the Atlantic and other White Star steamers were intended to consume 55 to 60 tons of coal per day. When the coal was bad, as in the case of the Atlantic, it takes 70 tons to maintain the same rate of speed. The Company have contracted for the best coal in the market, and cannot be held responsible for the quality of coal supplied by the fault of the miners. The English portion of the coal supplies to the Atlantic appeared to have laid at the pit's mouth for some time, so that its heating properties were very much impaired. Had the coal been the quality expected by the White Star line she would have had fourteen and a half days' full consumption, no ship of the White Star line having made a passage longer than thirteen and a half days from Liverpool to New York. There was an ample supply of provisions on board. The Government Inspector at Liverpool having certified to thirty-three day's supply when she left Liverpool. What we were short of was salt-fish and potatoes for the Roman Catholic passengers, the supply having been washed over board in a gale. In regard to the efficiency of the crew, they were as good as usual, though a little rougher. We consider ourselves lucky if we get ten good seamen among forty taken on board. This is so with all the lines. Since the abolition of apprenticing, seamen have deteriorated. The best run of the Atlantic this voyage was 300 miles in 24 hours and 30 minutes. The Second Officer was not in the chart-room when she struck. I felt the ship strike. The Quartermaster was at the wheel. When I passed out, I met the second officer at the fore part of the wheel-house. He was coming from the bridge. I said to him, "Mr. Metcalf, you have been in collision; why did you not call me?" He said, "We are on the rocks." We intended to get provisions at Halifax, but did not come here for that purpose. Besides the two lookout-men and Quartermaster, there were about fifteen men on watch when the ship struck. They must have been at work washing the decks, etc. I believe the statement of Quartermaster Thomas, that he cautioned the Second Officer, to be false. No officer would allow such a breach of discipline. I made an allowance for the current, but not enough. I supposed that the heavy westerly winds that prevailed during the winter would have neutralized the westerly set. I expected at day-break to have had land east of Halifax in sight. This ended the testimony, and the Court adjourned until Friday at 3 p. m., when judgment will be given.

Beyond the saving of a few packages of goods, nothing was done at the Atlantic wreck yesterday. Last night and this morning there was a high southeasterly gale blowing, and vessels arriving to-day report a very heavy sea outside. It is feared the ship will break up.

The Freshets.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 13.—A hundred feet of the embankment of the Delaware & Hudson Canal was washed away yesterday, and this will cause an interruption for a few days.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 14.—There is the greatest freshet and the largest body of water here in this section of the country that was ever known, and the only way of getting around is in small boats. All railroad communication between here and Bay City has been abandoned, and traveling is performed under great difficulty generally.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 14.—The freshet is subsiding rapidly, and all danger is over. Great damage has been done throughout this region, and east and south of here.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—One of the heaviest rain falls that has visited this part of the State for two years fell to-day. The streams are running brim full, and are still rising; and fears are felt that much damage will be done. Already the farmers are crying Hold, enough! It is now too wet to plow, they say.

FOREIGN.

The Carlist Force Near Puigcerda in a Critical Situation.

The Pope Convalescent—His Reception of Visitors Yesterday.

Australia's Contribution to the Wheat Surplus of the World.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A cable dispatch to the New York *Freeman's Journal*, received this morning, in answer to a telegram of inquiry, denies that the Pope is dangerously ill. He has had a severe attack of lumbago, and has been confined to bed, but is rapidly recovering.

ROME, April 14.—The condition of the Pope is so far improved that His Holiness was able to-day to give audience to several visitors.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 14.—The rumor that a Carlist force was marching on Barcelona caused great excitement in that city yesterday. Volunteers were called to arms, but the excitement subsided when it was discovered that the report was untrue.

PARIS, April 14.—A dispatch from Perpignan says the Carlist force which attacked Puigcerda is in a critical position.

MADRID, April 14.—The Carlist chieftain Saballs has forbidden the publication of newspapers in the town of Ripoll.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 14.—Much sensation is caused in this city and vicinity by the prevalence and fatal results of cerebro-spinal-meningitis. A large number have died from its effects. The sanitary condition of the city is bad. The ice in the Ottawa River is now breaking up.

The Auditor-General's statement shows a balance to the credit of depositors in the Government Saving Bank, on Feb. 28, of $2,603,100.

MONTREAL, April 14.—The Custom-House receipts on Saturday amounted to $11,004 at this port alone.

TORONTO, April 14.—A Marine Association has just been formed for the province. The object is for marine assurance. W. H. Howland, son of the Lieutenant-Governor, is President.

The opening of the Welland Canal is officially announced to take place on Monday next.

The *Globe* publishes a current rumor to the effect that Sir Hugh Allan's mission to London for the purpose of raising funds for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has proved a failure. In an editorial on the Pacific Railway, the same paper says:

It was not to settle the northwest lands that the Northern Pacific Americans entered into an alliance with Sir Hugh Allan and hung about the lobbies while the Canadian Pacific Railway bill was passing through the two Houses. The success of Mr. Mackenzie's amendment would have gone far towards being fatal to their machinations. Still, in the end, it will probably be found that their cupidity has over-reached itself, and while the prosperity of the country is retarded and the Government of Canada hampered by its bargain with the Company, the lands of the latter will prove a wholly insufficient security for the bonds, if any should ultimately be floated.

HALIFAX, April 14.—Messrs. Cutler, McLeary & Co., of Boston, who failed on Friday, had large transactions with parties in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and in consequence the failure of two Liverpool banks. The Bank of Liverpool and the Bank of Acadia have both suspended payment. It is believed the suspension will only be temporary.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 14.—M. de Remusat, candidate for the Assembly, has issued an address to the electors declaring that, at all times and under all governments, he has sought and loved liberty, but the liberty founded on law, not perpetual revolution. He promises to faithfully sustain the policy of President Thiers, and expresses an earnest desire for the consolidation of the Republic and the maintenance of universal suffrage.

Prince Napoleon has addressed a letter to his constituents in Corsica protesting against his expulsion from France. He says: "The Napoleons have twice been the saviors of France. The name can never be banished from the hearts of the people. It is proscribed because it is feared."

CUBA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Special dispatches from Key West mention a rumor that O'Kelly, the *Herald* correspondent to Cuba, has been released. The treasonable document found in his possession is said to have been a letter from President Cespedes to James Gordon Bennett, Jr.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The *Herald* Havana correspondent says that O'Kelly's case has been taken charge of by British Consul Dunlap, and there is no immediate danger. The rumors of O'Kelly's death are false.

PORTO RICO.

Herald Special.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 14.—The troops in Porto Rico have revolted in favor of a Republic. Much confusion has resulted. The crews of two American vessels in Port Have disembarked to restore order. Aid has been asked for from Havana, and two war-vessels are about to leave that city.

BRAZIL.

LISBON, April 14.—The steamship Neva arrived at this port to-day from Rio de Janeiro, bringing dates to the 26th of March. Count D'Eu and his wife, the Princess Imperial of Brazil, were preparing to visit Europe again. They would sail from Rio at an early day.

The constituents of Senor Manes have unanimously condemned his conduct.

The yellow fever is sensibly abating at Rio and other Brazilian parts.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The *Herald's* special from the City of Mexico, 12th, via Matamoras, 14th, says Congress is in session. It opened on the 6th inst. The President's message was satisfactory to the nation. The mixed commission and treaties have not been acted upon as yet.

The Spanish Minister has left for Madrid. Steps are being taken to renew the relations between France and Mexico.

Lazado's revolution was a complete fiasco.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.—The Sultan has sent twenty cases of articles, selected from his treasures, to the Vienna Exposition.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—*Le Journal de St. Petersbourg* says that there is no truth in the report that American correspondents will be allowed to accompany the expedition against Khiva.

AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, April 14.—Advices from Adelaide say that the wheat crop of South Australia is satisfactory; 180,000 tons will be available for export.

WASHINGTON.

Important Decision Regarding Civil Rights Under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Further Proceedings in the New York Central Railroad Tax Difficulty.

Miscellaneous News Items from the Capital.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Sensational dispatches from here have indicated that the Navy Department was hastening the construction of the eight sloops-of-war authorized by the last Congress on account of both Mexican and Cuban complications. The facts in the matter are, that the officers of this Department are engaged in perfecting plans and making estimates for the building of these vessels. Under the law, as it finally passed, the right of determining whether these vessels should be constructed of iron or wood was left with the Secretary of the Navy, as was also the question as to whether such vessels should be built in private or Government yards. Under these circumstances there could be no haste displayed in the matter without the regular publication by advertisement for bids. No such notification has yet been given, nor is likely to be until the Department has made the most thorough canvass of the modern improvements in naval vessels, and their adaptability to American necessities. The disposition of the Department is to give a fair distribution of the contracts to the various naval Atlantic ports.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND THE SCRIP DIVIDEND TAX.

The New York Central Railroad, which, in common with several Western railroads, has seen fit to contest the right of the Government in the matter which is known as the scrip dividend case, has had its property seized, such as rolling stock, etc., to satisfy the demands of the Government in this direction. The officers of the New York Central have commenced suit against the representative of the Government, with a view of replevying their property, whereupon Commissioner Douglass to-day telegraphed to the responsible officer in charge to retain possession of the property held by him, and to sell the same as advertised. It will prove interesting in this connection to print the law on this special subject. It says that all property taken or detained by any officer or other person under authority of any revenue law of the United States, shall be irreplevisable, and shall be deemed to be in the custody of the law, and subject only to the orders and decrees of the Courts of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and any person who shall dispossess or rescue any property so taken or detained as aforesaid, or shall aid or assist therein, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be liable to such punishment as is provided by the act of 1790, for the the punishment of willful obstruction or resistance of officers in the service of process. The United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York has been directed to proceed criminally against the officers of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies under this statute.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—There are a very large number of visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day, many of whom called to pay their respects, and nearly all present had interviews with the President. Among the callers were Vice-President Wilson, ex-Senator Wade, Senator Sargent, and others. There was reference made by all these gentlemen to the prevailing topic of the Indian murders, and the President was asked for additional information, but beyond that already published there are no details. The President also received a call to-day from the soldiers' and sailors' orphans, who make it a custom to pay their respects to him on Easter Monday. The children were received in the east room, and shook hands with the President.

POSTMASTERS.

The following Postmasters have been appointed: Lucius Whitney, Morris, Ill.; William Tracy, Flint, Mich.; David O. Atkinson, Virginia City, Nevada.

GREENBACKS.

Legal tenders outstanding, $358,400,308.

GOING VISITING.

The President will leave on Wednesday evening for St. Louis.

CLAIMS AWARDED.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered judgment against the United States in favor of Jesse D. Bright, for $5,427, for rent of land in Indiana. In the case of Theodore B. Sams and others, comprising some 500 claimants, for 20 per cent additional compensation, voted by Congress in 1867, to all civil employes of the Government at Washington, the report of the Special Commissioner was submitted, and judgment ordered to be entered in conformity thereto. The report is in favor of the claimants, who will receive between $70,000 and $80,000.

LAND OFFICES DISCONTINUED.

The President to-day issued an order discontinuing the land offices at Council Bluffs and Fort Dodge, Iowa, and the land districts of the same name, and transferring their archives and business to the Des Moines district.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT—IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court to-day decided what is known as the New Orleans slaughter-house cases, in error from the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The butchers claimed that the incorporation of the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company by the Legislature, and giving it such exclusive privileges as to compel all of them to obey its requirements, was a re-establishment of slavery forever abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution; and also in violation of the Fourteenth, or Civil Rights Amendment thereto, inasmuch as it places all butchers at the mercy of the incorporators, and deprives them of their business, which is going over to the monopoly. The court below held that as the charter was for the declared purpose of protecting the health of the city, an object within the lawful scope of legislation, there was sufficient consideration for the grant of privileges, and the charter was valid. This opinion is sustained by the Supreme Court, which says the law does not prevent the butchers from doing their own slaughtering, but only compels them to do it in a location which is the right and duty of the Legislature to fix. The wisdom of the monopoly granted may be questioned, but there is no justification for the assertion that the butchers are deprived of the right to prosecute their occupation or the people of their daily service of food. The regulation of the business of slaughtering animals within a city, the inspection of animals to be killed, and of the meat afterward, are among the most necessary and frequent exercises of the power belonging to the States, and the exclusive authority of the Legislatures on the subject is well settled. The answer to the objection raised under the Thirteenth Amendment is, that personal servitude is there meant as plainly indicated by the use of the word "involuntary." The clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which has been cited protects the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States from the hostile action of the States, and not those of citizens of the several States. These immunities and privileges are distinct in nature, and if the plaintiffs in error have any privileges and immunities infringed by the defendants' charter, which is not conceded, they are not such as depend on the citizenship of the United States, and not within the protection of such clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, nor does that charter deprive the plaintiffs of property without due process of law, nor deny them the equal protection of the laws within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. Justice Field read a dissenting opinion on behalf of the Chief Justice, and Justices Swayne, Bradley, and himself, maintaining that the right to follow any ordinary pursuit or avocation of life was not given out by the Almighty, and is merely recognized and protected by the law; that the Legislature of the State of Louisiana has no more right to put all the slaughtering of nearly 120 square miles of densely populated territory into the hands of a few operators of this company than it had to put all the ovens of a large city into the hands of a priviledged few, and holding that the charter is unconstitutional and void.

Justices Swayne and Bradley also read separate opinions.

NEW YORK.

The Health and Habits of Our Richest Merchant---Reported Provisions of His Will.

Prevalence of Marine Panics---Fechter's Suit Against a Prominent Banker.

From the Lyceum to Ludlow-Street Jail ---Hunted Down by Cozeners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1873.

Persons intimate with Alexander T. Stewart express the belief, in spite of contradiction, that he will never leave his house, to which he has been confined for some days; and that he is rapidly sinking from a malignant attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

A. T. STEWART'S HEALTH.

The merchant-prince has been suffering, it is said, from disease for two or three years, though it is only very lately that it has declared itself in that form. He has been a man of vigorous constitution, and such great force of will, that, in spite of his ailment, he has devoted himself strictly to the personal management of his immense business. He has not been absent until recently from his private office in his wholesale establishment, for a single day, except Sunday and when he has been out of town, for a number of years; and the fact that he is now compelled to remain in his chamber shows how very ill he must be. It has long been his habit to visit his retail store punctually at 10 o'clock every morning, and to go through every department. After that, he has shut himself up in his office at the corner of Broadway and Chambers streets, and remained there until 5 or 6 in the evening.

Hardly any man in town has worked harder than Stewart; and it may be fairly said, pecuniarily speaking, that he has been rewarded for his industry, as he must now be worth fully $50,000,000.

HIS WILL

has long been made, and it is whispered that in it are several large bequests to charitable objects, which will surprise the great mass of people who have never regarded him as a benevolent or generous man. He has never had any children, and his direct heirs are supposed to be very few; so that one can hardly imagine what he can do with his money, unless he should leave it for some eleemosynary purpose.

The story is again current that he has given to the city his new and splendid mansion (it is so called, though it really looks like a vast white sepulchre), to be used as an art-gallery, including his own collection of pictures and marbles. There are also rumors of large funds for the establishment of a public library, a museum, and a hospital; but all this is mere conjecture, since nobody, except the lawyers, so far as known, has ever seen the will. Still, there is good reason to believe that the greater part of his property will be devoted to public charities and municipal benefit.

Stewart, like Joey Bagstock, is very tough and devilish sly, and may, after all, astonish folks by an early recovery, and by continuing in business for some years longer. He is now 74, and cannot, in the course of nature, live more than half a century longer.

One would not suppose that

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER

would have caused such a panic as it has in regard to the ocean. The European steamers that have sailed since have not been much more than one-half full. Many of the state-rooms have been given up, especially on the White Star Line, and hundreds of persons who had intended to go abroad this season have reconsidered, and resolved to stay at home. The Cunarders, whose boast is that they have never lost a passenger, are not so much affected as the other steamers; indeed, they are rather benefited, on the whole, by marine disasters, because the traveling public has a notion that they are extremely safe. In accordance with the doctrine of probabilities, the Cunarders are now more liable to accident than the ships of any other line, and the White Star steamers are the least liable. But the general public cannot be made to comprehend such severe logic, and will, in consequence, draw their conclusions from their nervous fears.

In a few weeks, this fright will pass, and people will once more intrust themselves, without more than the average apprehension, to the perfidious and inexorable sea. Just at present, a prejudice exists against steamers that are striving to establish or preserve a reputation for speed, and, therefore, marine tubs have the preference. I might mention several of this sort, which usually spend two weeks between here and Liverpool, and which have suddenly risen into favor. For the nonce, to be slow is to be secure, and to be plain is to be desirable.

THE FECHTER-DUNCAN QUARREL.

Charles Fechter, whose quarrel with William Butler Duncan, the banker, acting for his partner, William W. Sherman, has been illustrated by the city press, has now decided to seek legal indemnification for the wrongs he claims to have sustained. He proposes to bring suit against Sherman immediately, as the owner of the Lyceum Theatre, and fixes his damages at $250,000. He feels confident he will have no trouble in obtaining redress in the courts, averring that he has been shamefully abused and outrageously defrauded by Duncan, who has used his money to oppress the artist. If he should ever play *Macbeth* here, he will, doubtless, give with extraordinary effect the familiar lines:

——Duncan is in his grave!
After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well.

He will, probably, add from an unpublished MS. of his own:

Would it were so! This Duncan is a wretch,
Whose rich deserving is an early death.
And yet he lives, insensate idiot,
To thwart my plans, and drive me from the fane
Where I had hoped "to pe or not to pe,"
And, 'fore delighted caowds, to "loaf de Queen."

Duncan holds that Fechter has violated his contract in every particular. He declares he did not exclude the actor from the theatre until his patience was entirely exhausted, and until he had abandoned all hope of inducing the lessee to keep any part of the agreement.

There are in the case countless complications, which cannot fail to be of interest to the dramatic profession and the public at large. Fechter has at least five hundred distinct and well-defined grievances, while Duncan has nearly the same number. Some are serious, but most of them are trivial. Women, lunches, millinery bills, champagne, and petty scandals are reported to be associated with the quarrel, and, if detailed in print, would read like some of the published memoirs of the time of Louis XIV. and XV.

A DIFFICULT MAN TO MANAGE.

It is thought that Manager Daly has shown a deal of hardihood in making an engagement with Fechter for a series of performances of "Monte Christo" at the Grand Opera-House, since the eccentric artist has had bitter dissensions with managers and actors almost from the first day he set foot on American soil. Members of the profession are offering odds that Daly and Fechter will have trouble before the close of the first month. They declare the Frenchman to be so morbidly sensitive, egotistic, and vain, that it is impossible to have amicable relations with him, unless he be allowed to do exactly as he chooses. If the manager of the Grand Opera-House and the foreign player have no violent disharmony, it will be strange indeed. Fechter seems to delight in dispute, wrangling, and disturbance. I have been told in Paris that, so long ago as he played at the Odeon, he was a thorn in the side of the manager, and a nuisance to the members of the company.

A MISJUDGED KINDNESS.

The immediate cause of the arrest of W. S. Andrews (son of Stephen Pearl Andrews), the humorous lecturer, is somewhat singular. Several years ago he was a member of the Bar, and, having been appointed to a Receivership by one of the courts, it was alleged that his charges had been excessive, and he was required to answer the allegation before Judge Gilbert. The Judge decided that the attorney should pay back some $2,500 of the amount he had taken; but he never did so. This was a plain case of contempt of court, and an order for Andrews' arrest was placed in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff, some months ago. Meanwhile, the lawyer had turned his attention to lecturing, and his friends were doing everything in their power to advertise him. One of them, to enhance his reputation, had a paragraph printed in one of the dailies, asserting that Andrews had been wonderfully successful, and had just made a contract at high rates to lecture next season throughout Great Britain. The Deputy Sheriff, who had been carrying the order of arrest in his pocket, thought the hour had arrived for its serving, supposing the lecturer had made money enough to carry out the decree of the Court. Consequently, the other evening, after Andrews had "spoken his piece," he was taken into custody in the hall, and committed to Ludlow Street Jail, where he still remains, and is likely to remain for some time, as he has not the wherewithal to satisfy the law. Thus, by a well-meaning, but unfortunate, blunder on the part of a friend, his brief career as a lecturer has been brought to a sudden and by no means brilliant close.

Moral—Never represent a man as more prosperous than he is, lest, through reported prosperity, he come to ill.

SALMAGUNDI.

Every supposed-to-be clever man in or about town seems to have been engaged as a contributor to the *Daily Graphic*. Among its illuminators are Richard Henry Stoddard, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Richard Grant White, James Parton, John Hay, Walt Whitman, Bret Harte, Andrew C. Wheeler, Thomas C. Evans, Henry Clapp, Jr., Robert H. Newell, Melville D. Landon, Charles H. Webb, Charles Carroll, and others (these are particularly clever) whom modesty forbids me to mention.

John G. Saxe, who once enjoyed considerable reputation as a poet, has come to this city, which he intends to make his permanent abode. His health is bad, and the town is bad; so that he hopes his health will improve on the Hahnemanic principle.

It is believed in Boston that the murderer of the Joyce children is the nephew of a distinguished litterateur; that he was sent abroad immediately after the crime, and that the influence and wealth of the family have prevented any attempt to bring him to justice.

The recent failure of Brady, the photographer, is ascribed to his general amiability and indisposition to discourage cozeners, who at last completely drained his purse.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has just declined a very generous offer from certain parties here to lecture next season, the reason of his declination being physical inability to undergo the severities of a lyceum campaign.

The story is current in Printing-House Square that the proprietor of the *Herald*, on his return from Europe, intends to put men on his staff who can write vigorous and elegant English. What a tremendous revolution that will be! If Bennett, Senior should rise from his grave, and behold such a change, he would not recognize the paper he had established.

It is now said that E. L. Godkin's effort to get money enough to let up a new journal has proved abortive, and he will be compelled, therefore, to content his journalistic ambition with the *Nation* alone. COLSTOUN.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Meetings at Various Points.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., April 12, 1873.

An enthusiastic Farmers' Convention has been held at the Court-House this afternoon, and, among other matters, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the farmers of Grundy County, having full confidence in the ability and integrity of the Hon. E. S. Leland, of Ottawa, Ill., urgently request him to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of this State.

The Hon. Philip Collins was appointed a delegate to the Princeton Convention, with instructions to cast the entire vote of this county in favor of E. S. Leland.

The Judgeship of the Circuit Court was also canvassed, the farmers expressing themselves almost unanimously in favor of the Hon. Josiah McRoberts as against the Hon. S. W. Harris,—there being but one person who spoke in favor of Mr. Harris. S.

MARION COUNTY.

At a convention of the farmers of Marion County, held at Salem, April 5, the following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That, as the railroads of this country are under legislative control, it is, therefore, the duty of our Legislature, before adjournment, to pass such laws as are necessary to a full and perfect protection against the extortions and arrogant assumptions of these wealthy corporations.

Resolved, That the declaration that the charters of railroad companies are contracts, is a fallacy, and ought to be abandoned.

Resolved, That the railroads are improved highways, and ought to be controlled as such.

Resolved, That we will give our votes to no man, for office, who is not in full sympathy with the present great farmers' movement.

During the discussion on the resolutions, Capt. Creed presented the following written question to Judge Bryan, of that Circuit, who was present and took a prominent part in the discussion: "Do you believe that the people of Illinois have a constitutional right to regulate the charges of railroads in regard to freight and passenger tariffs?" The Judge replied that he believed that the Legislature had the power to fix minimum and maximum rates, and thought it ought to do so.

BLOOMINGTON GROVE.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club of Bloomington Grove, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the first great object of the present movement is to protect ourselves from the extortionate prices fixed by the manufacturers and their agents for the sale of farm-machinery; and the second object is to compel the railway companies to obey the laws of the State until they are repealed or declared unconstitutional.

Resolved, That the combination of many other branches of business compels us to combine together for the purpose of buying where we can buy the cheapest, and selling where we can sell the highest.

Resolved, That railroads are no longer operated in the interest of the people, but only that of moneyed monopolies.

Resolved, That we consider them as dangerous enemies, and that they should be compelled to resume their proper relations to the community.

Resolved, That we, as a club, will not buy farming implements of any manufacturing companies who will not sell to Farmers' Clubs, and at wholesale price.

Resolved, That we highly disapprove of the course that Gov. Beveridge has pursued in his appointment of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Letter from Mr. C. W. Marsh.

From the Sycamore (Ill.) True Republican.

FRIEND BOIES: It is perhaps proper for me to state that, although I timed my visit to Springfield last week so as to be present at the Farmers' Convention, I made no pretensions to represent this county; nor, indeed, anything. I was simply an interested spectator. And how or why I was named one of the Vice-Presidents of a convention to which I was not even a delegate, and in which I took not the slightest part, is as inexplicable to me as probably it may be to the farmers of DeKalb County. I make this statement in justice to myself, and to correct an impression that might obtain, that I intruded myself where I do not properly belong, as I blieve many farmers (?) (who seem lately to have taken to that calling) did, for special purposes.

As a farmer, though an indifferent one, of twenty-four years' practice in this county, and a manufacturer of agricultural implements, I ought to be and am sufficiently interested in what affects the prosperity of farmers, not to regard with indifference this late movement, out of which, when the present excitement somewhat subsides and a more deliberate reason prevails, much good to all classes I trust will come. Yours, respectfully, C. W. MARSH.

Refusing to Be Married for Life—A Marriage Ceremony Abruptly Postponed.

From the Troy Press.

Albert Knight, a graduate of the Normal School of Albany, was to have been married to one of Malta's (Saratoga County) fairest daughters, and withal a woman of some pecuniary means, as well as of unblemished reputation. The guests were all assembled. The would-be bride and bridegroom were decked in their gayest attire for the occasion, and the Rev. Mr. Webster, of Jonesville, just arrived to put on the finishing touch to the nuptial knot, when Mr. Knight wished a private interview with the minister. The interview being granted, he refused to be married unless Mr. Webster would leave off the part of the ceremony where it reads, "as long as you doth live." For, says Mr. Knight, the laws of the State grant a divorce for certain reasons, and I do not know as I can live with her all my life, and I do not want to take vows upon myself that I might not be able to fulfill. Mr. Webster replied that he was not there as a lawyer. He had come only in an ecclesiastical way, and if wished to be married he would marry him according to the rules of the Church. Whereupon Mr. Knight entered into a logical discussion of the subject, until the divine, becoming disgusted, sought the woman's mother and informed her that Knight did not wish to marry her daughter, and left for home. The tired guests then sat down to what was to have been the bridal feast, which had been kept waiting during the long discussion.

WASHINGTON.

A Pertinent Inquiry: Is Congress More Dishonest than the Civil Service?

Instances of Capable Clerks—How They Live and Associate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1873.

Here is an important inquiry: What part of the Government most requires correction,—the Executive or the Legislative?

I do not think it will be a hasty answer to give the palm for corruption, looseness, and disorder to Congress. Perhaps it would not be saying too much to add that this has been the fact ever since the Government went into operation in 1789.

RISE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BLUSH.

We came into the world with our teeth, so far as party spirit went. The American people have changed much less since the Colonial days than one would think, considering the enormous infusion of European material amongst us. In several of the Colonies, contests between the Legislative power and the Royal or Provincial Governors were rife for half a century before our common patriotic insurrection. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Carolinas bore the same internal political aspect twenty years before Lexington that they did twenty years after Yorktown. The politician is almost invariably identical with the Congressman. He reflects in the Government the condition of the society, and particularly the character of the faction, which delegated him. In some cases, he may be a commanding, suggestive spirit, with sufficient estate or personal following to impress himself upon the day, and carry measures ahead of the society which he represents or the Congress to which he comes. But the representative system is truly so denominated in that the average Congressman lives near the level of the constituency, and, in too many cases, his real morality is beneath it. A very small proportion of voters do the work of the constituency, and it is to the interest of the politician that this number be as small as convenient. His personal faction is generally made up of those who represent the positive wants of the constituency in his day; and such elements of the constituency never propose to give the nation as much as they can take out of its common hopper. Hence what ought to be a deliberative body of the whole country is a succession of individuals bent on avaricious errands.

THE PRACTICAL CALHOUN.

One wants a new section added to the tariff, and a gorgeous post-office building to ornament his principal town. Another is in pursuit of a railroad-project which it is to the interest of a few rich men to have; and these, in turn, have got control of the county papers, and give the intention the appearance of a public want. A third lives in a ship-building district, where there are a great many wooden hulls lying up, with no place for them on the high seas, and it is an object of this Congressman to set back the maritime ideas of the world, so that those vessels can recover supremacy; or, if this cannot be done, the Congressman is bound to make the whole nation, in some way, pay pack to the vessel-owners in his constituency as much money as if they were fairly earning it. A fourth Congressman is desperately bent upon bringing into the Union the territory adjacent to his own State, with the promise that, if he succeed, he or his brother-in-law (for brothers-in-law constitute a formidable kinship in our country) will be sent to the Senate from the new State. A fifth Congressman has no other real constituency than a bank or a coalition of contractors in public works. A sixth comes from a district where some one nationality, as the German, or Scandinavian, or Irish prevails over all others; and he demagogues to this alone. In some of the larger cities, where there may be two, three, four, or five Congressmen, a pool is made by the municipal ring regnant; and the seats at Washington are given out for money, friendship, admiration, gratitude, or in deference to some class, national, or religious influence. Of course, the representative system is not faulty in any of these cases, for what sends the Congressman to Washington generally directs attention, and often enterprise, in the constituency. The consequence is, that the American Congress, except in great national emergencies, is

AN AGGREGATION OF SELFISH ATOMS.

The larger operations of the country, which are conducive to its ideal and serious glory, are every day speared through and through by somebody who would spare no energy to pluck enough from the common hopper to ornament his particular district.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, gave an instance of this at the close of the last Congress, when he rose in his place, and objected to an appropriation to make observations on the transit of Venus in the year 1874. Mr. Holman, however, was animated by a narrow desire to save money to his tax-paying constituency. What concerned everybody, and learning in particular, was of no concern to his voters as he had apprehended them. But, had his little town of Aurora been omnibused with a dozen other towns for a grand marine hospital or district court building, Mr. Holman would not have raised his voice even had he known that there were buildings already more than sufficient for the purpose. The country newspapers of both parties would pounce upon him instantly, and demand that he be sacrificed, because he would not be a party to plundering the general treasury in aid of the vanity of his neighborhood. Where have we

AN UNSELFISH CONSTITUENCY

in the United States? And how many broad-minded men of State can exist in Congress under the nature of American constituencies? The fault is more than half with the constituency, and the curse of the constituency, as we have always had it in America, may be called *provincialism*. To four-fifths of all our journals, provincialism sets the key. In the same proportion runs criticism on public affairs at the fireside-circle, in the average pulpit, and in the town-meeting. The few institutions which directly appertain to the General Government, and are the property, more or less directly, of the whole nation, have been the subject of attack ever since the Government was instituted;—West Point, the Naval School, the regular army, Washington City, the National Observatory, a responsible and durable Civil Service, the public navy-yards, the public offices which do not lie within the constituency and all such organic matters.

THE DISTANT FISH-HAWK.

Private shipbuilders inevitably denounce the building of naval vessels in the public navy-yards, although it would seem to every reasoning man that the officers who were to sail the ships, and trust their lives to them, and fight with them, ought to be the best constructors. But woe be to the Congressman from the banks of the Delaware, the Kennebec, or the East River, who casts his vote in favor of the performance of this general function by the legitimate power. As a consequence, we have a navy that decays every six years,—built at the private shipyards, of green timber, with hasty carpentry, and all the appurtenances of a job. In the height of the War, a ship-yard lobby crowded Congress, and everybody remembers how a flighty private engineer at Brooklyn had sufficient influence to compel a vessel constructed at the Government yard to be tied at a wharf beside his own, and the revolutions of the engines in the two vessels counted as a determination of speed. That vessel with which the private ship-yard challenged the Government boat to a stationary trial of speed, is now a fish-factory near Greenport, Long Island, and was sold for little more than the price of a laborer's frame dwelling. And yet, at the time, her contractors called everybody in the opposition atrocious names; his Congressman stood up for his experimental constituent against all the naval engineers in the world; and the Government was plundered of the money as truly as if the builder of the ship had been a traitor to his country, and had sunk an American vessel on the seas.

ARE THE BUREAUS BETTER?

For reasons such as I have mentioned, Congress and the Bureau offices of the Government have produced very unlike exponents. A Bureau officer, by the nature of his duties, grows conservative, methodical, and reticent, and sometimes takes upon himself a natural dignity, highly offensive to the Congressman, who rushes up with a letter from Jones, who has the chief sawmill in the Wabash district, and demands within five minutes to know some secret, the revelation of which might be a breach of official etiquette, or which, at any rate, should require a decent consideration before the exposure be made.

In the Bureaus of the United States are some of the most accomplished officials to be found in the Governments of civilization. It is really extraordinary to see how the old-fashioned salaries will retain men of often exceptional rank in the public service. This is the case at present as truly as it was at the beginning of the Government. Inventions and applications are largely made in the Departments, and freely contributed to the Government, which, in the hands of private inventors, would become monopolies, and used to make the State pay tribute.

INSTANCES.

The Patent Office of the United States was first organized by a $1,500 clerk,—the same Dr. Thornton who drew the elevations of the present Capitol, and impressed the form of it upon the whole history of America.

In the Coast Survey, a mere pressman invented the important process of separating the steel and copper plates by an electro-galvanic deposit of nitrate of silver, so as to give the finest impression. The establishment of the National Observatory was a suggestion of a clerk, Lambert, who received but $1,500 for laboring nearly twenty years, making frequent memorials, lobbying socially, and taking the longtitude of the Capitol as early as 1822. The Observatory itself might never have come into existence but for the action of a naval Lieutenant, now Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, who smuggled into existence, under the name of a depot of charts and instruments, the nucleus of the present institution, which is comparable to Greenwich, and is now being provided with a refracting telescope superior in size to any in the world. But even here the contractor makes his appearance, for this telescope must be "of American manufacture," although the object-glass had to be cast in the rough at Birmingham, England. The publisher of the *Congressional Globe*—the man who made the enterprise a success, self-sustaining, and kept it in existence for a quarter of a century—was John C. Rives, who was merely a clerk in the Treasury at $1,200 salary when Francis P. Blair, Sr.—who had no business management adequate to the task—discovered him by accident. The Post-Office Department as we see it in our time energized, and so comprehensive and thorough that, if our paper comes three hours late, we make complaint, was the development of the clerical force, and owes its vigor to Amos Kendall, who was successively country Postmaster, Clerk, and Auditor. In the Capitol building there is an Assistant Clerk, with a salary of $3,000 a year, who has collated, edited, indexed, and made a dissertation on Parliamentary law, which has become the standard book on this subject throughout the United States. Such are examples of a few quiet men in the public service whose names come to my mind. In these Departments, it may be said that

HONESTY IS THE RULE,

and intrigue the exception. It is also true that, even with the present grade of salaries, many of these men satisfy their wants, educate their families, and generally die possessed of some little property, which will enable their families to live for a time without straits. The little buggy or carryall and pony of the Clerk is nearly as common in our streets as the coach and pair of the gorgeous Senator who has just struck oil or watered his Galena. The general rise of real estate, and the increase of local taxation, are fast breaking up American homes, and the era is not far distant when life in apartments must be the rule of the American as of European cities for people of moderate incomes.

CLERK-LIFE.

The Clerk of the class I have named often submits to what are now called the privations of country-life, in order to keep his roof-tree separate, and have his family around him. On the heights back of the city, is a settlement of cozy cottages, many of them built of the old hospital lumber which was plentiful here just after the War, and this village, which bears the name of Mount Pleasant, goes by the name of Clerksville,—a pretty word; and, if public service were held in the consideration that it might be would politics let it, the name would convey a pleasant sense to the ear and the mind. Another town has sprung up across the Eastern Branch, which is set down as Howardsville, named after Gen. Howard. Here, also, quite a number of clerks have betaken themselves; and it is agreeable, when one rides out in the morning, to see them quietly trudging along at 8 o'clock to walk three miles to the Treasury. One of these Howardville clerks has already got a name in American historical literature. I mean Edward D. Neill, the author of "The History of Minnesota," and—to the credit of Senator Ramsay—our present Consul at the City of Dublin. While President's Clerk and Chaplain at Washington, and living on the grounds across the Eastern Branch, Mr. Neill collated from original papers the colonial history of Maryland, under the name of "Terra Mariae," and a "History of the London Company," which answers the same purpose for Virginia. While in Dublin, he has published from entirely original data, "The English Colonization of America During the Seventeenth Century."

A HIT.

This latter book, in several respects, shows Mr. Bancroft and the more presumptuous historians of the country to be at fault, as in the case of Pocahontas, whom Bancroft describes to have been wedded by an "amiable enthusiast, who daily, hourly, and, as it were, in his very sleep, had heard a voice crying in his ears that he should strive to make this young Indian maiden a Christian." So says our Minister at Berlin; but our Consul at Dublin shows, from the pages of the London Company's transactions, that Rolfe was a married man when he wedded Pocahontas, and that, after his death, there was a white widow and her children, besides the son he had by Pocahontas, asking support from the Company. In view of this development, it is somewhat amusing to see one of the great panels in the rotunda of the Capitol covered with a depiction of the second act of matrimony by this apostolic bigamist.

THE POLITICIANS' SLIME.

Whatever corruption exists in the Bureaus at Washington will be found to be sustained by those arms of the service which come most frequently into contact with the politicians and Congressmen. The Land Office and the Interior Department contains many efficient men, but the belief is current that railroad Congressmen have corrupted some of these, and, when the first shilling passes stealthily into the official's palm, half the journey to vice is made already. In the Treasury Department, corruption exists almost wholly where Congressmen control the appointments, as in the outer revenue offices, and in the custom-houses of the seaboard cities. But, in the Treasury building at Washington, there is an appearance of industry, method, and order, which disarms suspicion; and, when the visitor becomes acquainted with many of the Heads of Bureaus, he will discover men of remarkable faculties and acquirements, receiving quite ordinary, but still sufficient salaries. The venerable Treasurer of the United States, Gen. F. E. Spinner, preserves the respect, even of Congress, to such an extent that, when defalcations have occurred in this office, they have been made good in the appropriation bills, without party division and without lobbying. The Comptroller of the Currency at present, whose name is an antique combination,—

JOHN JAY KNOX,—

is an official of the very highest grade, and, although a young man, is perhaps as fully informed in monetary questions as any authority in an equally responsible position in any contemporary government. While Deputy Comptroller, with a salary of $3,000, he prepared a Mint and Coinage bill, which was a marvel of exactness, research, and perspicuity; and he was able, notwithstanding fierce local opposition, to make it a law of the country, so that the National Mint will hereafter be directed from the Capital, and not made an ornamental station on a side-track, for the provincial benefit of Philadelphia. Mr. Knox was Cashier of a bank, when, perceiving opportunities for a more influential and intellectual career at Washington, he resigned and took a subordinate position in the Comptroller's Bureau. He had an indirect influence in bringing the State of Virginia under good government, by making Gilbert Walker, his class-fellow at college, President of the Norfolk National Bank,—a place which brought Walker forward, and enabled him to make the race for Governor with success. Mr. Knox's predecessor was loose or unfortunate in the selection of his Examiners, and some ugly developments were made after the failure of some of the banks. When Mr. Hulburd retired, a regular mob-race was made for the vacant position, about which there should not have been a particle of hesitation in the President's mind, for the next in succession was known to be the best qualified of all the candidates. However, Civil Service prevailed in this instance, and the new Comptroller soon demonstrated his executive courage by sending his Examiner to inspect the affairs of all the

BANKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

which, owing their charters to Congress, came within the sphere of his administration. This examination showed that the Freedmen's Bank, which stands at the apex of the system of savings banks organized for the benefit of the emancipated laborers of the South, had been squandering its money on mortgages around the Capital City to such an extent that but $7,000 surplus out of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 appeared on its balance-sheet. The ignorance of the majority of the depositors, and the distance of the branch-banks from the central bank, prevented a run on this institution; but the warning was not without its lesson. Meantime, a savings bank kept by a private person named Roth was shown, to the astonishment of everybody, to possess above $1,000,000 deposits, and little or no surplus. The report of the Examiner brought the town around the ears of this money-lender, and, in the space of two days, nearly $300,000 was drawn out of its coffers by the depositors, and he had to hypothecate his bonds, mortgages, etc., to meet the run. This prompt exhibition of vigilance and discipline might have tumbled Mr. Knox out of his place, had it not been that his social independence had meantime become such that his nerve was not that of a starveling. Had he delayed until some of these saving institutions, keeping their true condition a secret, and playing Wall street with their deposits, failed, and so started a series of explosions to consume the earnings of the poor, and make a financial panic, he could hardly have been more hounded than by these pawnbrokers, who abhor in general anything of investigation or exposure.

THE SAVINGS BANKS

of the United States have more capital than the National Banks of the country. Thus it would seem that the poor are stronger than the rich; but, unfortunately, the rich obtain all the influence which the capital of the poor can give by its use. The Comptroller of the Currency has uniformally discouraged the attachment of a savings department to National Banks, and he is of the opinion that the principle of savings-banks is much abused in all parts of the country, and particularly in the West, where the most reckless operators often avail themselves of the enormous savings of the poor, by means of charters lobbied through the Legislatures, or bought on the street. Some of the savings-banks of New England are quite differently managed, and Mr. Knox instances one—I think at Newburyport—which had $4,000,000 deposits, but was so well methodized, and in such conservative management, that it cost only about $2,000 a year to do all the clerical work of the bank. GATH.

BOSTON.

The Progress of Reconstruction.

Character of the New Buildings.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, April 10, 1873.

To Chicago readers, details of the reconstruction of a burnt city can hardly have any great novelty. The labor, the confusion, the crowding, the dirt, and the discomfort of all kinds, are things of which the Chicagoan need not be told; his own knowledge can supply the whole, and infinitely more than any pen can set down. But, as a community of experience makes community of interest, your readers may care to hear, in a general way, what is doing among us in the way of reconstruction.

During the winter, of course, few buildings have been erected; yet much real progress has been made notwithstanding. Cellars have been cleared, foundations laid, and the plans of architects carefully prepared; so that, since the warmer weather began, the work has gone forward rapidly. Walls are now rising on every hand. Many of the new stores are well advanced toward completion, and a few weeks will see them ready for occupancy.

THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED

numbered, according to official returns, 776. Owing to the widening of streets and the enlargement of estates, the number of structures which will cover the same territory when it is rebuilt will be materially reduced. Thus far there have been granted about 170 permits to build, and this number will cover at least a fourth part of the space available. The list of permits will, in the next few weeks, be greatly extended. Many builders have thus far been held back from applying by the delay in the determination of the new street-lines, and also by the embarrassing defects of the existing

BUILDING-ACT.

The act, passed during the short session, was very hastily prepared, and has proved wholly inadequate in some of its provisions, and positively mischievous in others. It was, in fact, so ingeniously contrived as virtually to put a premium upon bad construction. Some of its worst defects are remedied by amendments proposed in the Senate a few days ago; and, when it has undergone a little more tinkering, we may hope that, though not what it should be, still, as Mercutio said of his wound, "It will serve."

THE STREETS

have, in many instances, been widened; but they have not been straightened,—a fact which your correspondent, for one, can hardly regret, as it secures us against that tiresome rectangularity, which—though it is, I am aware, one of the boasts of newer cities—I have never been able to admire. When Dickens first visited Philadelphia, he was so overcome by its unbroken regularity that he said he would willingly have walked many miles for the mere sight of a crooked street; and I think all lovers of the picturesque will readily sympathize with him, whatever the severer utilitarians may say. Boston is already the most picturesque—observe, I do not say the most beautiful—city in the Union, and she is to lose nothing in this respect by the fire.

THE NEW BUILDINGS

are almost uniformly finer and more substantial than those which they replace. The plea of "hard times," or a tight money market, has not operated to produce niggardliness in this direction. Indeed, owners of land have seemed to hold that they could not afford any inferiority in these new structures, which are erected to last. Of course, security against fire is one of the chief desiderata, and many improved methods of construction looking to this end will be tried. In one fine building, which is going up in Summer street, the plan adopted seems to be excellent. The walls are very thick, and, instead of floors being built into them, the ends of the stringers rest on wooden beams, which are secured to the wall by wrought-iron dogs. Then, if a fire breaks out, and the floors burn, the walls are not thrown over by their thrust in falling, as the burning away of the supporting beams allows them to drop, leaving the walls intact. Some of our best architects also recommend the use of gypsum instead of brick arches in the construction of fire-proof buildings,—the gypsum, where laid in arches, having no thrust, as it forms a solid mass. It is also preferable on account of being much lighter than brick. In some parts of Europe, gypsum is frequently used in the construction of Mansard roofs, being filled in between iron beams, and the whole surface covered with Neufchatel-rock roofing. A building thus constructed may be completely fire-proof.

THE MANSARD ROOF,

notwithstanding the bitter objurgations uttered against it for a time, is still greatly in favor, builders having learned that it can be constructed in as safe a manner as any other. Of the permits to build thus far issued,—I speak only of the burnt district,—about one-third are for structures with Mansard roofs, and the proportion is increasing. Many of these roofs will be of iron; in others, the upright part is constructed of brick, covered with copper, slate, or stone.

THE STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE

adopted are extremely various, and the reconstructed streets will present more to interest the eye of taste than in their massive uniformity they did before. Among the styles most admired is a kind of mixed Gothic—a combination of the modern English Gothic with the Italian Renaissance, and the whole so modified and readapted as to constitute almost a new style. It abounds in graceful arches, pointed gables, and slender pinnacles; and, in situations where the outline is relieved against the sky, is very effective. When constructed in parti-colored material it is greatly admired.

There seems, indeed, to be a genuine

RAGE FOR PARTI-COLOR;

though perhaps this is, in a measure, attributable to the fact that the supply of building materials of all kinds is inadequate to the demand, and builders, anxious to urge forward their work as rapidly as possible, are using whatever they can lay their hands on. But, whatever the cause, the result is likely to be a very pleasing variety in the buildings constructed. Spirited contrasts and harmonious blendings of color will meet the eye at every turn. Sandstone in two colors, generally yellow relieved with gray and brown, seems to be a favorite material. A dark-face brick, with trimmings of marble and granite, is also extensively used; and very fine effects are produced by the introduction of ornamental tile-work, and the beautiful black brick which has lately come into favor. The pretty cream-colored brick, employed with such fine effect in your city, will also be used in many cases.

GRANITE,

which, for a time, was regarded with disfavor, is regaining the good opinion of many architects, it being obvious that defective methods of construction had more to do with the crumbling of granite buildings than any fault in the material itself. Marble is, however, the favorite stone. It will probably be used in a tenfold greater proportion than before.

THE SALARY-GRAB.

What Gen. Farnsworth Says About It.

And What He Has Done with His Share of the Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1873.

SIR: The inclosed Treasury draft, No. 18,854, for the sum of $4,294.40, dated March 24, 1873, upon the Assistant Treasurer at New York, has been handed to me by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of the United States. It is the precise amount of increase of my compensation as a member of the Forty-second Congress, provided in the Legislative Appropriation bill which was passed, and approved by the President, on the 3d of March, the evening of the very last day of that Congress. I opposed this increase of salaries, both of members of Congress and of the President. At the time the bill passed the House of Representatives, I used this language:

Sir, I appeal, if not to the manhood, to the sense of justice, of members of this House, not to adopt this report. It is disgraceful, and will greatly help to render this Congress infamous,—a Congress already without the confidence of the people. Let us have the manhood and decency to stamp upon this scheme for raising our own salaries, and purchasing favors of a President by increasing his, in clear violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution.

And, on a former occasion, when the subject was under discussion in the House, I declared that a President who should sign a bill increasing his own salary would deserve impeachment. Entertaining such sentiments, I cannot accept this money without feeling that I should thereby become a party to a conspiracy to embezzle the Government's money.

I am not surprised that the people are indignant and wrathful over this act of *mutual bribery* by an expiring Congress and a recently re-elected President; indeed, were they not so, it would be cause for real astonishment. With immense public debts, National, and State, and local; with increasing taxes, and decreasing prices for our products; with the rapid encroachment of "rings" and monopolies, who have gorged themselves and grown rich upon the blood of the War, and the toil and sweat of the masses; with such reckless waste and extravagance in the use of the public money as has been seen at Washington during the last few years,—no wonder the country is agitated, or its attention arrested at last. But, it should be remembered that, without the approval of the President, this increase of salaries could not have been accomplished. Indeed, without the *co-operation and favor* of the President, Congress itself would not have adopted it. This was well understood at the time. Neither would Congress consent to increase the President's salary, standing by itself, upon its own merits. This was shown in the House, when, in committee of the whole, Mr. Sargent first moved to increase his salary. The committee refused to entertain or consider it, actually overruling a correct decision of the Chairman (Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts) to beat it, so obnoxious was the proposition when standing by itself. It was only by coupling the two together, *Congress and President*, that either had any hopes of success.

The Constitution says: "The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected." Mark the language: "*Shall not be increased during the* PERIOD *for which he shall have been elected.*" In a preceding clause, the Constitution defines a "*term*" to be four years; and, if the framers of that instrument intended to limit the prohibition of the power to increase the President's salary to a single *term*, why did they not use that word instead of the word "PERIOD?" The latter word covers the whole *time*, whether it be one word or two, or half-a-dozen, that a man "shall have been elected" President.

When there is doubt about the correct interpretation of a law, we look to the object or reason of the provision. Was not the object of that provision, in short, to prevent a President from helping to make a law increasing his own compensation? During the discussion in the House, I inquired of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, and also Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts (both of whom voted for the bill), what was the object of that provision of the Constitution? Mr. Maynard replied that it was to prevent Congress from bribing the President; Mr. Butler aswered that it was to prevent the President from using his power to increase his own salary, or, in other words, from bribing Congress. Such being the opinions of the friends and champions of "increased pay" (whether they looked at the Constitution straight or crooked), it was difficult to understand why it was not as much a violation of the spirit and intention of the Constitution to increase the compensation of the President by a bill passed and approved by him at 11 o'clock at night, on Monday, the 3d of March, as by a bill passed and approved by the same President on Tuesday, the 4th. Congress could as well bribe him, and he could as effectually use his power and influence upon Congress, on one day as the other. In either case, the President helps to make the law which increases his own salary "*during the period for which he has been elected.*" The excuse that the Legislative Appropriation bill would have been lost, and an extra session of Congress necessary, if the conference report had been defeated, or if the President had vetoed the bill, is mere pretense. I have already said that, without the favor of the President, the amendment increasing salaries could never have passed Congress; and if he had vetoed it, the bill would have been promptly passed with the obnoxious provision left out. So, too, a defeat of the conference report by either House would simply have had the effect to recommit the bill to another conference committee.

The plea that larger salaries are necessary to enable a President and members of Congress to live respectably in Washington, is not true. No other President has "asked for more." Mr. Lincoln saved half his salary, and that, too, when gold was 200 and over. And yet the allowances, "incidentals," and "contingencies," for Mr. Lincoln, were far less liberal than for the present occupant of the White House. The following appropriations, made in 1864 and in 1873, are, I believe, fair examples, and may be regarded as a pretty fair sample of our rapid growth in extravagant expenditures of late:

For Lincoln, 1864.		*For Grant, 1873.*	
For Secretary to sign patents	$1,500	For Secretary to sign patents	$1,500
For Private Secretary, Steward and Messenger	4,600	For Private Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Steward, Messenger, and two Executive Clerks	13,800
For contingent expenses of Executive Office	2,000	For contingent expenses of Executive Office	6,000
For two Night-Watchmen	1,200	For one Watchman and two Policemen	3,540
For two Door-Keepers	1,200	For two Doorkeepers and one Usher	3,600
For one Furnace-Keeper	600	For one Furnace-Keeper	720
For fuel	2,400	For fuel	5,000
For repairs of house and for furniture, for improving grounds, purchase of plants, and all contingencies	6,000	For "*annual*" repairs of house and for furniture, and for repairs, etc., of *green-house*	35,000
For repairing summer residence at "Old Soldiers' Home"	3,000		
Total for Lincoln	$22,500	Total for Grant	$69,160
		Besides various officers of the army, Brigadier Generals, etc.	

It cannot be claimed that the labors of the Executive Office are greater now than during the last year of the War, or its responsibilities more overwhelming. Then, our President could never find time or respite from the constant labors and terribly-wearying cares of his office, to get farther away than the "Old Soldiers' Home," whither, during the hot season, with throbbing head and aching heart, late in the day he would ride in search of a little rest in its cool retreat.

It is said that larger compensation was necessary to secure competent and worthy Senators and Representatives in Congress! Was not the average of brains and patriotism in Congress quite as great when the pay was but $8 per day during the actual sessions, as it will be under the present salary, which will amount to $55 per day during the session? The former sum was paid to Webster, Clay, Benton, Wright, Buchanan, Adams, Corwin, Chase, Douglas, Calhoun, etc. I will not compare; probably the grateful and proud constituents of the members who voted this increase will make some comparisons of those names with their own self-sacrificing representatives! If members of Congress must purchase residences in Washington, and keep up an establishment there, and be men of fashion, their expenses will outrun any salaries they may receive; but such men, it is to be feared, soon forget that they are the representatives of distant, toiling, tax-paying States and districts, and the effect is seen in their votes and efforts for all manner of expenditures, especially for the benefit of their new homes, rather than for the interests of the country,—like the appropriation of *three and a half million dollars, last session*, for the streets of Washington, and another half-million for various hospitals, Board of Health, Reform Schools, etc., besides liberal appropriations for *Government* buildings and grounds.

I have considered the matter, "What shall be done with it?" fully, and have concluded to deposit this money in the County Treasuries of the counties embraced in the district I represented, in proportion to their several populations, for these reasons:

First—I suppose that many Members and Senators will retain the increased salary. Why should my district be required to help pay those salaries? In theory, each district pays its own member, and if I were to return my salary to the Treasury, still the amount would be paid by my district. It, therefore, seems to me most logical that this money should be applied to the abatement of the taxes of the district, so far as it will go.

Second, Besides, if it were returned to the National Treasury, it would always be a tempting subject for a claim, either of myself or my representatives. Therefore, you will please distribute the amount to the several Treasurers of the counties named below, delivering to each the amount stated opposite the name of the country, taking official receipts for the same, viz.:

Kane County	$1,124.00
De Kalb County	663.65
Winnebago County	836.00
Boone County	374.00
McHenry County	691.50
Lake County	605.25
	$4,294.40

Very truly yours, etc.,

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

To J. S. Van Patten, Esq., Cashier Kane County National Bank, St. Charles, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Turning the Tables on a Ring Legislature.

The close of the Pennsylvania Legislature was characterized by the most undignified and disgraceful proceedings. The Speaker of the House was literally driven out of the chair during the night session before adjournment, by a fusilade of cigar boxes, bill files, paper balls, etc. In an unguarded moment, one of the Rooster members, by way of ridiculing the reform movement made so earnestly by Senator McClure, moved that the lone Liberal Reform Senator be waited on by a committee to request him to address the House on the issues of Reform. The motion passed amid yells of derisive applause, and the committee appeared before the Senate and stated their mission. Senator McClure promptly started, followed by the whole Senate and the crowd of loiterers about the closing session, and was greeted in the House with applause, yells, groans, and a storm of paper missiles. He was conducted to the Speaker's chair and presented to the House by Speaker Elliott, when the tumult instantly ceased, and he turned the tables upon the Ring House in the following pungent speech. Badly as the Ring men were caught, they made no demonstrations of disrespect, but stood the merciless fire they had provoked with philosophy. The Senator said:

MR. SPEAKER AND COMMONERS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA: I thank you for the distinction you have conferred upon me by your invitation to address you on the subject of reform. I know of no other body of men, either of the present or past, that needs instruction on the necessity of both public and private morality so much as the House of Representatives of this State now before me [laughter], or that has so broadly and deeply experimented in the line of individual and official profligacy. [Laughter and applause]. I am not surprised, however, that it is so when I consider that of the members serving in this House from my immediate locality, many were not even nominated, and few, if any, were ever elected. [Shouts of laughter.] I sent you reform bills, which cost me many days of anxious thought and labor to perfect, but you danced not when I piped to you, neither did you weep responsive to my mourning over the degeneracy of the body politic. I admit, however, that you were prompt executioners, for every bill that looked toward reform was negatived with a yell as fast as the rules would allow. But in political, as often in moral and religious cycles, the darkest hour is just before the dawn of day, and it is gratifying that, after you have consummated all the harm you can possibly inflict upon the State, you have, by a unanimous resolution, called for a confessor. [Laughter.] It was well to pause thus, just for the sake of novelty or reference, so that when the tempest breaks you can point to this becoming act of contrition for the wrongs done to your constituents and to the Commonwealth. [Applause and sarcastic shouts.] Most of you, who have for three months been serving in the places to which other persons were elected by the people, have discounted the retributive wave of popular reprobation by creating offices by legislative enactments to which you hope to retire; and those unprovided for hope to be placed on the indefinite pay-roll of the pasters and folders of the House, in accordance with the prevalent custom here to pension decayed statesmen. [Shouts of laughter.] That you seek Liberal counsels to have good seed sown in the chaos of virtue that surrounds you is a hopeful sign of the times, and if you do not cheat us more than 20,000 in Philadelphia next fall, the places that know you now will know most of you no more forever. [Laughter.] But I turn to the faint silver lining on the deep cloud of your record. One act of this House gladdened the hearts of the whole people of the State, and reinspired hope throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. I refer to your vote in the midst of disorder, that at a Philadelphia fire would be called a riot, on Monday evening last, fixing an early day for your final adjournment. [Laughter and applause.] I have heard of no citizen of the State who did not heartily approve of that act. [Laughter.] I am happy to point to it as the oasis in the withered desert that you have made about you, and to accord you credit for it. Hoping, gentlemen, if I may be pardoned the use of the term [laughter], that the length of your official lives may correspond with the measure of your virtues, and that you will be succeeded by better men than yourselves, I bid you good night.

The Senator retired amid roaring applause and a liberal shower of paper balls.

THE EUREKA TRAGEDY.

Letter from the Rev. T. C. Workman.

To the Editor of the Rock Island Union:

DEAR SIR: As there have been many mistakes published in the papers—and some of them exceedingly exaggerated and slanderous—concerning the "Workman tragedy," I ask you, notwithstanding my "original prosiness, uncouth manners, and want of acceptability where I preached in your county," the privilege of making a few statements through your paper.

I shall not at this time attempt to make any defense of my character or excuse for my conduct, as the time for that has not yet come. But I will say that, as to the murder, I know no more about it than you do. It is true that my wife is charged with it, but she persistently denies it in toto, or of having any knowledge of it until it was done. It is also true, that all the evidence so far against her falls very short of proving her guilty, and the suspicion of her guilt rests principally on the discovery of a correspondence between myself and the murdered woman, which never could have been proven on me if I had been disposed to deny it, and it was at my own request that Mrs. Hedges' house was searched for the letters found at her residence. As to the purport of the correspondence itself, I here state there is nothing in it from first to last that either expresses or implies illicit intercourse or a desire on either side that my wife might die or be in any way put out of the way. But that we did agree to pray for her conversion is most clearly stated on both sides. As to the correspondence implying illicit love, I am free to confess my ignorance as to what that is, and I want some of you wise newspaper men to tell me, if you know yourselves. As I understand Gospel teaching, we are required to love one another, whether male or female, as we do ourselves. This may be "illicit" viewed from a newspaper standpoint, but from the Bible it is not. But I do not say that it was not imprudent for me or any other person to carry on such a correspondence. If this had not taken place in a Campbellite town, who hate the Methodists far worse than they do the devil, there would not have been so many unmitigated lies published about it. Be patient, court will soon be here. Next week will tell whether my wife is guilty or not, and then I intend to publish the correspondence and all the facts in the case. T. C. WORKMAN.

English Detectives Robbed.

From the New York Tribune, April 11.

A serious but rather ludicrous rumor is current concerning the recent personal experience of the English detectives, who came here a short time ago to arrest the alleged perpetrators of the great forgeries upon the Bank of England. As the story goes, the foreign officers expressed a desire to the New York detectives to be shown the sights of the city, and accordingly the local officers, acting in an unofficial capacity, accompanied their visitors upon a night's round of the most notorious resorts. Previous to the starting, however, the English officers were advised to leave their watches and other valuables at their hotel, lest they should be stolen during the excursion. The officer who was to sail for Havana a few days later to arrest Bidwell, scorned the idea, and set out for his night's amusement. Toward morning, it is said, he became sleepy, and, taking a nap, he subsequently discovered that he had been robbed, not only of his watch and pocket-book, but also of the papers for the extradition of Bidwell, which he had foolishly carried in his pocket. Of course he was greatly dismayed at the loss of these important documents, but they were restored to him by Superintendent Kelso, who had received them from Capt. Leary, of the City Hall Precinct. They had been surreptitiously left at the station-house on the day following the alleged robbery. The watch and pocket-book are said to be still missing. The New York police are reticent on the subject, but, while the story lacks confirmation, it is generally believed in police circles.

TWO DIVORCES.

A Separation Obtained Before the Suit Was Begun.

How a Young Wife Committed Bigamy After Less than a Month of Marriage.

What an Eminent Legal Gentleman Did for His Son in the Divorce Way.

"Divorce without publicity" has been stigmatized as another term for unmitigated fraud and outrage; but it appears that parties can now be divorced in Chicago not only "without publicity," but without coming into court at all until after the decree. A divorce was granted in a Chicago court last week, in which not even the formality of entering the case on the records was observed. The reader will see at a glance, if he does not know it already, how necessary it is that the records should be absolutely perfect. Estates, legitimate births, the history of litigation, title to property, all depend upon the reliability of our records. Once the records are allowed to be tampered with, and strict and necessary rules become the sport of convenience and individual interests, good-by to the entire structure that so many generations have built up for our safety, called law. Yet, any one searching the records of the court in question, up to the day when the decree was entered, a period of over two months after its commencement, would fail to find the name of either party to this particular suit.

It was done in this way: The lawyer entering the suit (husband against wife, for divorce on the ground of desertion and bigamy) chose a moment when the reporters were not present; slipped in his papers; paid the $6 fee; represented to the Clerk that he had a motion to make before Judge Blank in the suit; was allowed to carry off the papers temporarily for that purpose; went to the Judge, and, by some means or other, obtained an order to take the papers to his office. Meanwhile, to fill the gap thus created in the consecutive numbers, a slip of paper was inserted in the place where the papers in the cause ought to be, indorsed: "No. 5,939. Suppressed for service." [Just here, let us insert a line exonerating the Clerk, whose responsibility was assumed by the Judge.] When the reporters inquired for the papers, they were told that they were withdrawn, but should be produced as soon as the purpose for which they had been withdrawn had been secured. These suppressed cases are so common, and the duties of the law reporters are so numerous during term-time, that the latter may well be excused forgetting all about this particular case. A Tribune representative, however, who has consecrated his spare hours to the benefit of Constables, Justices, Assignees, bankruptcy bankers, and the like, made it his duty to visit the vault where the papers ought to be placed as soon as returned, as well as the court files, twice every day subsequently. This went on for some months without result. At last, one day last week, a decree of divorce was entered on the Clerk's minutes in the cause numbered 5,939. A glance at the Judge's docket turned up the number; but there was no order; and even the *names were fictitious*. Worse than all, the papers had not been returned. Meanwhile, the attorney went to the different newspaper offices and obtained promises from some of the city editors to suppress the fact that a divorce had been granted. The editors, not being aware of the exceptional circumstances of this suit, and understanding that the cause of public morality would not be seriously injured by the mere omission of an ordinary divorce case, more or less, of course assented. But when the lawyer went to The Tribune office he was told candidly, to his consternation, that the representative of this journal had been on the track of this very case, for causes which he too well understood, for many weeks. As no harm, however, could possibly happen by the omission of mere names, and as it really does appear that serious consequences might fall on innocent parties by the publication of names, that amount of concession was readily granted. But, in the interests of morality and the purity of our laws, the facts must come out.

All the parties in the suit are highly respectable; otherwise, of course, no such proceedings as are here related would have been possible. Instead of entrusting his case to a shystering divorce lawyer, the complainant proceeded to a gentleman much trusted by the Court and the profession; and to him he related his tale. He was engaged in business, he said; was young, was highly connected, and, if the facts came out, not only would his own prospects in life be seriously affected, but many hearts would be pierced with grief, the exact amount of which could not be gauged by any machine hitherto invented. He wanted to know, in the strictest confidence, whether he could obtain relief from his married vows without those reporter fellows finding out anything about it. Divorce without publicity alone would not suit this highly respectable and tender-hearted young man, but not even the people about the courts must know anything about this distressing affair.

The attorney could not undertake to say whether such inviolable secrecy could be obtained. To absolutely suppress all trace of the suit could only be secured by suppressing the records of Cook County, and the attorney could hardly promise to go to such a length as that. The unhappy husband might call again, and in the meantime he would think it over, and see whether it could be done.

To cut a long story short, the attorney undertook to engineer the business. The papers were made out, and taken to the Court, indorsed "filed such and such a day," and then whipt off before the Clerk had time even to see the names, as related above. Some days later, the writer inquired of the Clerk how much longer the papers were going to be withheld, and the latter insisted they must be in the vault. A visit to the vault satisfied him that they had not been returned, and he then proceeded to inspect the Judge's docket, in order to see whether they had been taken away in the ordinary course, by reference to a Master, or on application of an attorney (in the latter case, the "receipt-book" would show where they were). But there was no entry on either. The matter then dropped, and the reporter resumed his daily pilgrimages to the vault and files, and his fruitless examination of the docket. In the meantime, the Clerk several times met the attorney and warned him that the papers must be returned without further nonsense, or there would be trouble, and the attorney answered gaily that it "was all right." The Clerk, up to this time, had not even obtained the names of the parties, and, after some further delay, was given the names, which were entered on the records of the court, and the gaping void opposite 5,939 was at length partially filled. But, whether intentionally or by accident, *the names were not those of the parties*, and could not, by the most liberal stretch of the imagination, or the most faithful use of fonetik principles, be made to resemble them. When the attorney did finally come into court for his decree, it is wonderful that so short work was made of it. The defendant (who lives in Michigan) confessed the acts charged (by attorney, of course), everything was waived and taken "pro confesso," and so forth, and so on, and the solemn farce was over, and the decree granted, all in the short space of about ninety seconds.

Perhaps the Court was not aware that, by withholding the papers, he was screening the young wife from the consequences of bigamy! The writer has too much confidence in the Court to hint at such a knowledge. The whole thing was part and parcel of a certain looseness that prevails. Nobody will blame the Clerk, who trusted in the lawyer. And the lawyer was worked upon probably as much by a kind heart as by the fee. And the Judge possibly took it for granted the papers would be returned immediately. The remedy is as plain as the evil. The Clerk should be protected by an order directing him to suffer no papers to go out of the office except by the hands of the Clerk, and then only to the Court. The Court should allow no papers to be taken away except for good cause, and then only for a limited period. That is really the theory now; it remains to have the theory enforced.

Although no one, except the Court and the attorney, have been able to read the papers through, the writer has held them in his hands long enough to glance at the leading facts, and by connecting links he has learned from the parties concerned. The complainant married a charming young lady from the country, and commenced housekeeping with every prospect of happiness and prosperity. His business was in a promising state, and his life seemed determined. A very short time after marriage, the young wife desired to visit some friends in another State, and although the honeymoon had been so brief that its freshness had scarcely had time to wear off, the husband was obliged to consent. She was away a week or so, when news came that she was never coming back. Investigation elicited the fact that she had deserted her young husband for another, and that she had married a second time within a few weeks. The complainant in this suit was at first distracted, the families on both sides were much excited, and it was determined if possible to hush up the whole affair. Those who knew of the marriage were told that Mrs. ——, health had given away, and that she had left the city for change of air and medical treatment, her husband to join her in the summer, and so forth. Finally, these proceedings were begun when everything had been done that human device could foresee to secure secrecy; but without estimating, apparently, the ability of the reporters to discover the whole scheme.

Without further comment, The Tribune leaves the case to the action of those who pretend to feel an interest in the pure administration of the law.

ANOTHER CASE.

Another, and perhaps an even worse, case has been discovered in the same court. In this there was no reason whatever, except family pride, for the suppression of the facts. The defendant is the son of an eminent legal gentleman in this city, and the eminent legal gentleman is a particular friend of certain Judges of the court. The papers were withheld for months, and it was almost impossible to find out the facts, so deftly had the tracks been covered up. Here, as in the other suit, the writer feels bound to declare that he can find no reason whatever to blame the Clerk, who appears, as in the other instance, more the victim than guilty.

This case was followed out with the closest scrutiny of the reporter, from the beginning to the end, but it was not until months after the decree had been granted that he could find the papers, and make sure of the facts. The defendant in question has been more than once, on previous occasions, shielded by the eminent legal gentleman, his father; but when the Judge and the other Judge, and the attorneys on both sides, and everybody concerned conspired together to prevent the facts becoming known, and to tamper with the law records of Cook County, they undertook altogether too grave a task to pass unnoticed.

The bill in this case was filed Dec. 20, 1872. The complainant alleged that she was married on the 18th of April, 1865, in the City of Milwaukee, Wis., by a reverend gentleman; that she cohabited with the defendant until Sept. 25, 1872, conducting herself as a chaste and affectionate wife, and all the rest of it, doing all that lay in her power to render his home bright and attractive; that said defendant, after marriage, commenced the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and for the past two years has been guilty of habitual drunkenness. Instead of taking his tipple like a decent drunkard he was in the habit of going "on frequent sprees," remaining in a state of swinish inebriation for days together; rendering his unfortunate wife miserable, her future hopeless, squandering his means, and leaving the house unprovided for. These habits have rendered the complainant's life a burden to her, and she became at last unable longer to endure it. Wherefore her friends gave out that she was going away on a visit,—which has now been some months in duration,—and then the present suit was brought. The divorce was granted without difficulty.

THE PRACTICE OF SUPPRESSION.

Some time ago, an attorney moved before Judge Tree for a rule directing the discontinuance of the suppression of new suits, except for service, but not coming prepared with instances of such suppressions, the Court was obliged to dismiss the motion.

The Tribune reporter, with the knowledge of the above and other cases before his eyes, afterwards went to the Judge, and asked him what he would do, supposing that any instance of suppression should at any time be brought to his knowledge, and his Honor unhesitatingly said he should unquestionably request the opinion of the full bench thereon.

Judge Drummond's opinion is already on record that the law does not permit the practice of suppression, now so general.

BOARD OF POLICE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. Commissioners Mason, Sheridan, and Wright were present.

At the request of a number of residents on Halsted street, from Sixteenth street south to the bridge, John F. Kreutzburg was appointed a special policeman to perform duty in that locality.

Officer Charles Miller, charged with indulging in intoxicating drinks while on duty, was discharged. Ald. Miner was a witness against him.

Officer Frank C. Sheppard, charged with intoxication while on duty at a street-crossing, was found not guilty. Two citizens named Vonte and Ewing testified against him.

The case of Officer William Rust, which has been under advisement for some days, was decided, the Board coming to the conclusion that unless he resigns immediately he shall be discharged.

Mr. School Inspector Wilce came in to confer with the Commissioners concerning the report of a Fire Warden in relation to an alleged unsafe building of his on the northeast corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets. The conference did not result in anything, as the Commissioners are now engaged in ascertaining the condition of the building for themselves.

Officer Michael Otto was arraigned on the charge of maltreating a prisoner named James Murphy, more familiarly known as "Squash." After a lively argument between the President and a lawyer for the complainant relative to the prerogatives of the Board, the case was proceeded with. During the course of his testimony, the gentlemen with the vegetable alias confessed to having been a frequent visitor at the Bridewell and County Jail, on charges of various kinds. The offense of which Otto had been guilty consisted of knocking against the complainant and striking him with such force as to split his nether lip.

Another lively discussion occurred between the President and the lawyer, on points of evidence, mere legal technicalities, in which Mr. Mason gave utterance to sounder common sense than is generally heard in courts of more extended jurisdiction.

Another witness for the prosecution was examined, and the testimony of several police officers was taken on the side of the officer. They concurred in giving Murphy and his general companions bad reputations. Officer Otto, the accused, told his story, showing that he had been frequently insulted by Murphy and his crowd, and was compelled for his own safety to use severe measures with them.

The case was taken under consideration.

Officer Philip Atwater, charged with disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, was arraigned, and his case continued for further evidence.

Communications were received from the Mayor announcing the removal of Sergeants McCauley, Behm, and Bischoff, and resignation of Sergeant Douglass, who remains on the force as a patrolman.

The Board then adjourned.

WILL BE COMPELLED TO PAY.

Immediately after the fire, it will be remembered, that the city authorities leased certain portions of city real estate to business men for temporary use, the lessees agreeing to pay a certain rent. Following is the total amount received from all sources:

From Lake Park	$73,087.83
From Dearborn Park	6,529.16
From Hay Market Square	266.67
Total	$79,883.66

The greater portion of the South Side lessees paid up promptly, or nearly so, but the West Side gentlemen have only managed to pay $266.67 among them. There is a balance due from them of $9,717.33. The following are the delinquents: G. Reibling and M. Schmitz, $1,700; John O'Malley, $800; D. O'Connor, $333.33; Wall & Gage, $333.33; Sweeney & Baines, $766.67; Wirner & Kosh, $1,092; L. L. Whitney & Son, $992; Dawson & Miller, $1,600; Ellis & Amour, $2,100. Suit has been brought against these grateful gentlemen, that the world may realize how ready they are to recognize the advantages they enjoyed from the city.

—From the circular of the managers of the Indiana State Fair, which is to be held in Indianapolis for one month, commencing Sept. 10 next, it is evident that extraordinary efforts will be made to render it an exceptional success. A new building, to cost $100,000, is to be erected, and the grounds are to be largely improved and beautified. The premium list, with rules and regulations, and information for exhibitors, will be ready for distribution by the 1st of May, and, together with blank applications for space, may be had by addressing "Secretary State Board of Agriculture," Indianapolis, Ind.

THE "AURORA."

The Attorney for the Assignee Asks a Further Investigation, and Gets It.

Where the Facts Came from---What the Petition Alleges and Evidence Proves.

A Showing Strictly from a Record that Has Been Kept Secret for Nearly a Year.

On Friday, The Tribune came out with an expose, showing that precisely the same kind of "ring" that created such intense indignation in this city in regard to the State Insurance Company had manipulated the affairs of the Aurora Company. The information came like a thunderbolt, and many refused to believe it. A dividend of 25 per cent had been quietly paid and received. There had never been a word of suspicion breathed through the newspapers, and, for all that was known to the contrary, never had the slightest occasion for suspicion or investigation existed. Yet The Tribune charged that a ring more brazen, and more outrageous, in proportion to the means of the Company, than that of the "State," had controlled the claims and elected an Assignee, under circumstances that were particularly disgusting to all honorable minds.

For eleven long months these charges have been a matter of record, but, by some unexplained means, the reporters had failed to get scent of them, until a Tribune reporter struck the trail in following to its sources an obscure order that had no reference to anything that he was familiar with, and which turned out to be, after strict search, nothing less than a petition to remove Mr. Assignee Brady. The petition was dated May, 1872, and with it was evidence taken in support of the allegations therein up to the latest dates.

The petition and evidence together made up the tale told by The Tribune. The writer having purposely left the reader in ignorance of the source of his information, the attorneys who now act for the impeached Assignee (at first attorneys for the petitioning creditors) at once rushed to the conclusion that the expose had been inspired by some interested person, and went so far as to charge as much in the following letter to the editor:

Dear Sir: You have been fearfully and wonderfully fooled by somebody in regard to the Aurora Fire Insurance Company, and I should be sorry to think that you could usually be induced to expend such an amount of sensational headings and charges of "fraud" upon so little correct information. Your article is all nonsense and error, and I know it. I was one of the attorneys who put the Company in bankruptcy, and I have acted for the Assignee ever since. At first, I was fooled by the same man, undoubtedly, who fooled you. Nobody but he has ever discovered anything wrong about it, and if he knows what he has found wrong, he has not brains enough to make it intelligible. I went to Aurora in the beginning, and investigated his "mare's nest," and found there was nothing of it. L. D. Brady was elected Assignee unanimously, over a hundred creditors being present and voting. He is a man of as high and well-established character as any man in that part of the country, and as good as the avarage of people here. He has reported the affairs of the Company to the Court, and the files have shown all about it from the beginning, and I think nobody but one has even supposed there was anything wrong in the matter. If anybody thinks there is, let him come into court and show it, and not take it out in fooling newspaper reporters.

I will not answer your article at length, because I hardly expect you will publish this; indeed, except the "damnable iteration" of the word "ring," I don't see much that is definite in it. Suppose you write another article and tell us what it is that is wrong. It isn't wrong that the men named have such names, or that they hold so much stock, or bought so many policies, or that they hold other offices and business relations besides those to the Insurance Company. What do you suppose is wrong? That is a question you had better have looked into a little before you wrote so much. I know that no estate has been managed more honestly or prudently.

I hope you will look into this matter, and see whether your article compares with the truth in the way you desire.

H. W. Tenney.

Mr. Tenney says he is professionally acting for the Assignee, Brady; ergo, he must have known that proceedings had been commenced against the Assignee for removal, on the charges stated (without the slightest exaggeration) by The Tribune; ergo, he must have been acquainted with the facts brought out by the evidence. So, what is to be thought of his statement, that the "article was all nonsense and error." Are grave allegations, sworn to before the Court, "all nonsense and error?" Is the testimony of his own client, Brady, of the Secretary of the Company, and of many other gentlemen, on oath, "all nonsense and error?" Mr. Tenney goes even further than that, however. Knowing, as he must do, that the Court has not yet passed upon said petition, he anticipates the decision of the Court, and declares that nothing that has been done is wrong. Now, wide-awake attorneys do not make these mistakes; when they write charges like this, they have some object behind, or have made some miscalculation. The fact is, Mr. Tenney never dreamed that the reporter had seen the evidence. It had been kept quiet for the best part of the year; and there was no reason to doubt but that means would be found of shoving the thing through, in some way, as quietly as the proceedings had been hitherto conducted. But, as the cork-blacked minstrel says, "that's where he had made a mistake."

Mr. Tenney says: "I hope you will look into this matter," and, in accordance with his *invite*, the writer was yesterday sent to Aurora *to* look into it.

The allegations made to which Mr. Tenney objects were substantially as follows:

First—That certain parties therein named, being office-holders and shareholders, with very few exceptions, in both the Insurance Company and the bank, combined together to purchase the polices of the Company in Chicago for the sum of 25 cents on the dollar, they being well aware that the assets were sufficient to pay at least 65 cents on the dollar, the design being that they should become the owners of these claims at a cost to themselves of 25 cents, and pay themselves on settlement 65 cents, being a profit of 160 per cent on the outlay without risk.

Second—That Mr. Hall, the Secretary of the Insurance Company, acting as agent of these people, did proceed to Chicago for such purpose, and did succeed in purchasing for them a large amount of claims, his expenses and his salary for such labor being paid out of the assets of the Company.

Third—That Brady, the present Assignee, was one of the most prominent Directors of the bank, at the same time President of the Insurance Company, and the foremost man in the purchase of these policies.

Fourth—That said Hall and Brady were the custodians of the notes and mortgages of the Insurance Company up to the time of their commencing to buy said claims, when said Brady, the President of the Company, handed the securities over to himself as Director of the bank, and held them until the United States Marshal took charge of them, or what was left of them, under the proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth—That all these actings and doings were fraudulent and designed to cheat the creditors; wherefore a petition was filed by certain creditors for the removal of Brady, the Assignee, and for an accounting, chiefly on the ground that he was incompetent to fill that position, because he must pass on his own claims as said buyer; that he would have sole control of the securities and proceedings of said Company, both before and after bankruptcy, respecting which doubts had arisen of which he should not be the sole judge.

The above are the principal allegations upon which the whole superstructure rests. Now for the proof.

The writer has examined the evidence, and found the following on the above points:

In reference to the first point, the testimony of J. B. Hall, the Secretary himself, says substantially that the Board of Directors passed a resolution (designed probably for future white-washing purposes), ostensibly directing said Secretary to proceed to Chicago to see what arrangements could be made with the policy-holders for the settlement of their claims. Of course it was on the programme that no such settlement was possible, and that ended the thin farce of "attempting a settlement." The next step was of a different character, and the testimony brings it out with unmistakable clearness. Hall was employed by a number of persons, wholly shareholders or office-holders of one or other of the kindred companies, or both, but the majority of whom were Directors of the Insurance Company, to proceed to Chicago and buy up *on their individual account* all the claims he could. The material point is whether Brady, the President, of the Company, Brady the Director of the bank, Brady the manipulator of the ring, Brady the Assignee of the Company in bankruptcy, was one of these purchasers, and here the testimony is plain. Hall swears that he bought about $20,000 of claims for Brady at 25 cents on the dollar. It may be attempted to be set up that these gentlemen philanthropically intended, whilst purchasing on individual account, to do so in reality for the benefit of the suffering Company. Unfortunately for them, a dividend has been declared, and the men in the ring *have received their dividends.*

In reference to the second point, Hall's salary,—the testimony is quite clear, even going so far as to conclusively show that the funds belonging to the creditors were used for the expenses of running the scheme above mentioned for the profit of individuals at the expense of the policy-holders.

The third charge is established by all the witnesses that appeared on the stand, beyond all question.

For particulars of the fourth charge, those who are interested are simply referred to E. R. Allen's testimony, where the whole business will be found set forth exactly as stated. He said, in effect, that about the time they commenced buying up the policies the securities disappeared from the Insurance Company's safe, and the next that was heard of them was, they turned up in the bank, where Brady deposited them. Allen was Director in both Company and bank, and member of the Finance Committee of the Company, and is likely to know whereof he swears.

So much in establishment of the allegations made before. Now for a few additional facts:

Holmes Miller, Treasurer of the Insurance Company, being examined, testified that he was in the habit of placing the funds of the Insurance Company to the credit of the firm of which he belonged (Miller & Pease) in the bank; that is to say, that when he had money in his hands belonging to the Company, and at the same time moneys of his own firm, for banking, he would send the whole of it in his firm's name, and have it placed to his firm's credit. By what particular kind of book-keeping these remarkable money transactions were ever straightened out, is a mystery that the policy-holders who do not compose the family party of Brady, Hall, Miller, Pease & Co. will an interest in finding out. He also testified that at the time they were buying up policies, he withdrew from the bank all the funds at the credit of his firm, including those of the Insurance Company, which funds were used for the purpose of buying up policies for private account of himself and partner.

This article cannot be concluded better than by stating that the writer, and no one in The Tribune's employ, ever suspected the existence of such charges and such evidence as have been set forth, until they were found out as above described. Mr. S. W. Brown, the attorney for the petitioner, was never seen by the writer, in his life, until yesterday; nor any other person connected with these proceedings until the article in question was written.

REYNOLDS SATISFIED.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest on the Body of Mrs. S. N. Hall.

The Jury Agree that Death Resulted from Abortion, but Fail to Name the Person Who Produced It.

The inquiry into the cause of the death of Mrs. Sarah N. Hall was resumed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and concluded in two hours. Dr. B. P. Reynolds was present to hear the result. Subjoined is the testimony elicited:

TESTIMONY OF J. R. LONG.

J. R. Long, sworn: First knew Mrs. Hall in the autumn of 1869. Did not meet Newberry until the 10th of September last. She came to the Clarendon when it was first opened. Newberry followed in about a month. By that time had learned they were friends. Noticed that they were intimate, but nothing more than other ladies and gentlemen. Have heard remarks about their friendship. After a little time Mrs. Hall was assigned a room on the upper floor. Newberry was too, but remote from her room. They mingled with the other ladies and gentlemen in the house, and were invited to different rooms to play euchre. She invited her friends and cousins to her room also. When they left the house I was not acting proprietor, and did not learn that they left the house until they had been gone several days. They had small inside rooms, and I suppose that was the reason they left. Mrs. Hall always paid her bills, except once, when the money was handed to me by Newberry. That time I understood she had received a draft. She was under medical treatment while there. Dr. Truman Miller attended her. She was ill sometimes two weeks. Heard her complaint was female weakness. Know nothing about her death or the cause. Both she and Mr. Newberry stood well among the boarders. Did not know positively that he was married at the time. No remarks other than those usually passed about people ever came to my ears.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Richard Williams, sworn: Reside at No. 31 West Randolph street. Am intimately acquainted with Dr. Reynolds. Am a Welchman. He came from about twenty miles from my home. Met him in this city. Was introduced to him here. Have visited his office. Was there last Friday week, between 12 and 1 o'clock. Was sitting on the lounge, and Reynolds in a chair. He was preparing to go with me to the West Side. He was going to make a professional visit. Some one knocked on the door, and he said, "come in." The visitor asked, "Is this Dr. Reynolds;" Reynolds said "yes," and the man said, "Mrs. Hall is sick, and wants you to come up to the Grand Central Hotel." "What is the matter with her now?" Reynolds asked. The stranger replied, "I don't know." Reynolds asked me to wait until he would return, saying he would be back in half an hour. He was away three hours and a half. Six women came into the office during his absence, and I kept them there. When he came in he said he couldn't avoid staying so long. That was the only explanation he gave. Did not notice whether he had anything with him. Never said I knew all about the Hall case, and enough to send Reynolds to the States Prison. Know Mr. Schroeder, the architect. Do not think I spoke to him about the case. Do not remember having a conversation with him about Dr. Reynolds. I do not drink to excess. Take my glass of whiskey, like everybody else, when I feel inclined. Never said that I could make $1,000 if I told what I knew. Think I could point out the man who knocked at the door. Reynolds is in the habit of coming into the saloon where I work, once a week, generally on Tuesday or Wednesday night. He was sober when I was at his office. Saw him last Monday night at his office. Did not hear of the case until Tuesday morning, when I saw it mentioned in the papers. He accused me on Thursday night of saying something about it—that I could make a $1,000 by telling what I knew. I told him I had not said so. [The Coroner stated that it was understood that the witness did make such an assertion last Saturday night, and hence he had been called to explain what he meant by it.] The witness continued: Was not drunk last Saturday. Drink so much every day, but always know what I am talking about. Am not regularly employed in the saloon. I stay around there.

MISS LIZZIE COWDERY RECALLED.

Miss Lizzie Cowdery recalled: She repeated the account of her visit to Mrs. Hall's room on Friday afternoon. Dr. Reynolds had testified that she undressed Mrs. Hall. She neglected to mention the fact on Friday last, but corroborated the doctor's statement. When refused admittance she went down stairs, and remained about half an hour. The doctor then came for her and requested her to strip Mrs. Hall, and she did so. The clothing was very badly stained. She put the articles into the bureau drawer. Mrs. Hall gave her no other explanation of the cause of her illness than that it was hemorrhage.

This was all the testimony to be offered. The Coroner announced that

DR. REYNOLDS

had asked permission to make an explanation. The jurymen had no objection, and the doctor was brought in. He wished to correct some discrepancies in the newspapers, but the Coroner told him he was not responsible for the mistakes of the reporters. The doctor added that Mrs. Cowdery asked him to have the body of Mrs. Hall embalmed; that in conversation with her she asked him if the death was not peculiar. He replied that it was, as there did not appear to be much wasting. "O!" said she, "you do not know all, doctor, she [Mrs. Hall] went to the water closet." He denied that he was in the room half an hour after Miss Cowdery was excluded; the young lady certainly had no idea of time; he was not there thirty minutes altogether.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then consulted with one another, and in twenty minutes agreed upon the following verdict:

That the said Sarah N. Hall came to her death April 5, 1873, from hemorrhage resulting from an abortion or miscarriage; and we, the jury, are unable to say how or in what manner said abortion or miscarriage was produced.

The verdict was satisfactory to Reynolds, and he went on his way rejoicing.

CHRIST CHURCH ELECTION.

At the annual parish meeting of the Christ Church Society, held yesterday morning, the following officers were elected: Senior Warden, E. B. Phillips; Junior Warden, George Field; Vestrymen, Dodgett Keith, Charles Fargo, George W. Thompson, Henry C. Smith, Elbridge G. Keith, Peter Van Schaack, William E. Wheeler, Charles Follansbee; Treasurer, R. A. B. Mills. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this society and congregation, having full confidence in the ability and piety of the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, as well as in his faithfulness to the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, do hereby request the Wardens and Vestrymen elected at this meeting to continue the services and ministrations of said Rev. Charles Edward Cheney as the Rector of this parish for the ensuing year.

THE WINSLOW ESTATE.

Remarkable Restitution of Property of the Absent Banker.

The Restitution, However, Is All in Favor of the Scandinavian Bank.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of Ferdinand S. Winslow, the absent banker, yesterday filed a bill on the equity side of the United States District Court, for relief against the Receiver of the Scandinavian National Bank, and Wilson K. Nixon, a Trustee. The bill relates the following transaction: In July, 1872, Alexander Seller, acting under a power of attorney from said Winslow, executed to the Scandinavian National Bank a promissory note for $25,000 on the part of said Winslow, depositing securities valued at $30,000 therefor. At this time Winslow was in Europe. On the 1st of October, 1872, the said bank secured a cargo of railroad iron, shipped by said Winslow from Europe, at Montreal, retaining the proceeds for their own use. On the 22d of October, said Winslow, by his attorney, gave another note to said bank for the sum of $50,000, depositing notes amounting to $65,000, given by Augustus Jacobson and T. P. Tollman (unsecured, for the payment of real estate on the North Side). In the same month Winslow gave another note to the same bank for $100,000, secured by trust deed to Wilson K. Nixon aforesaid, covering all said Winslow's real estate in the County of Cook. It is also related that said Winslow ran a bank for the savings deposits of working people on Milwaukee avenue, which was known as the West Side Bank. These deposits were placed as security with the Scandinavian Bank, and in the books of the latter appear to the credit of the West Side Bank; and at the time the said Scandinavian Bank ceased to do business, etc., claimed that such credits amounted to $20,000, which it is alleged have been transferred to the credit of said Winslow's account. The bill charges that the funds of the West Side Bank were so received with the knowledge that said Winslow was in an insolvent condition; and that the whole of the above transactions have taken place whilst the bank had reasonable cause for believing him insolvent; wherefore the complainant prays relief in the premises.

The wife of the absent banker has released her dower in all the property, on the condition of the Court allowing certain articles to be exempted for which she yesterday applied.

STRIKING WAITER-GIRLS.

Considerable excitement and amusement was created among the boarders at a certain hotel on Fifth avenue, between Washington and Madison streets, by the strange behavior of the corps of waiter-girls at precisely 12 o'clock yesterday noon, when every well-ordered person in the house was supposed to be hungry. The dinner-bell sounded, and the guests hastened to their several seats, but there was no person to wait on them. It appears that the head-waiter and her assistants, six in number, became dissatisfied with the manner in which they had been treated by the proprietor of the house, decided to leave his service, and, in order to embarrass him as much as possible, chose the dinner hour for the time. It was amusing to see them march up to the astonished proprietor, and hear the recital of their woes, and his unpleasant rejoinders. The conference resulted in the withdrawal of the girls, and the hasty substitution of porters, chamber-maids, and laundry women, who knew nothing whatever of the art of procuring what people called for in the way of edibles. Later in the day the striking waiters demanded their money and trunks, but their former employer refused to let them have either. Several law-suits will undoubtedly follow.

Geyser Spring Water.

The genuine Geyser Spring Water is drawn by Buck & Rayner at both stores.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND NERVOUS DISEASES,

PUBLISHED BY THE

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 167 South Clark Street, CHICAGO.

Dr. G. W. WARREN, Assistant Physician.

Medical Knowledge for Everybody. Two Million Copies Sold.

A BOOK FOR EVERY MAN.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or Self Preservation. A Medical Treatise on the Causes and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, and Hypochondria. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only $1. 285 pages, bound in cloth.

A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN,

Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES; or, Woman Treated Physiologically and Pathologically from Infancy to Old Age, with Elegant Illustrative Engravings. 350 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price $2.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.

The Institute has just published a new book, treating exclusively of NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES. 150 pages, cloth. Price $1, or sent FREE on receipt of $3 for the other two books, postage paid.

The reception with which these books have met is entirely owing to their clear and forcible style, and the truisms which they contain, there being nothing that the MARRIED or SINGLE of EITHER SEX can either require or wish to know but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced, to which no allusion even can be found in any other works in our language. All the NEW DISCOVERIES of the author, whose experience is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man, are given in full. No person should be without these valuable books. It is presumed that few, if any, will withhold from themselves the pleasure and profit of thoroughly making themselves acquainted with these marvelous works, from the pen of so eminent a medical man.

Dr. G. W. WARREN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, late Medical Inspector-General, U. S. A., Honorary Member of the American Medical Faculty, and Assistant Physician of the Institute, may also be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience, to whom all correspondence should be addressed, or to the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm formerly existing under the firm name of W. S. Bogle & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. S. Bogle will collect all assets and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

W. S. BOGLE,
S. F. WHITE.

S. F. WHITE will continue the Lime business at the same place, 70 South Market-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 68; 15 shares.

JOHN CRERAR.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

LUMBER.

We remove our yard after May 1 next, and offer inducements on balance of our stock, consisting of 1st, 2d, and 3d clear and select, all thicknesses; 2d and 3d common flooring, wide flooring, box and stock boards, common boards, inch and 1¼ inch fencing; also 1¼ inch common, 2 and 3 inch plank, lath, etc., etc. FISHER, PERLEY & CO., corner Throop and Twenty-second-sts.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,

CORNS!

DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK of the Eminent English Artiste,

MISS NEILSON!

Monday and Tuesday evenings,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Miss Neilson as JULIET.

Wednesday—AS YOU LIKE IT. Next week—The popular actor, Mr. MARK SMITH, in ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, and every evening, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES—The greatest living exponent of eccentric character, Mr. FRANK S.

CHANFRAU!

Who will appear in his wonderful Sensation Drama, entitled

KIT, The Arkansas Traveler!

Replete with THRILLING ADVENTURE and NOVEL SITUATIONS!

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! Monday, April 14, BENEFIT OF J. R. KEMBLE. Production of the laughable burlesque, by Ed Marble, entitled ROMEO AND JULIET. MACKIN & WILSON in an entirely new act. Law in Chicago! The Three Graces! Vocal Quartette! The Coming Crisis! Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA!

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873.

During the week and at the matinees. First appearance of the charming artist, Miss ELIZA O'CONNER and the beautiful Miss JOSIE BATCHELDER, and initial production of the wonderful Parisian sensation,

ALIXE,

Having just completed a run of twelve weeks at Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, New York. A beautiful pathetic picture of real life.

In rehearsal, an entirely new domestic drama by Bartley Campbell, entitled RISKS. Also THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT THE FUN BEGINS, as the inimitable

ROBSON,

Supported by McKEE RANKIN, KITTY BLANCHARD, and a strong cast of characters, will commence a brief engagement in the latest novelty, entitled

LAW IN NEW YORK,

Presented with New Scenery and Effects. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Second Balcony, 25 cents.

MARTINE'S HALL.

GUSTAVUS GEARY reminds his friends, that his

GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT,

Takes place in Martine's West Side Hall on NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock, when he will be assisted by a HOST OF DISTINGUISHED TALENT. Tickets, $1 each; to be had at his residence, 226 South Green-st., where he gives lessons daily in Vocal Culture and Italian and English singing.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

Positively last week of JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

Monday, April 14th, and every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, Robinson, Katie Stokes, Foster, Pastor, Burk, Rogers, and all the old favorites.

Previous to the entree a Whole Herd of Wild Ponies will be let loose in the ring, and a wild CALF BUFFALO loose amongst them.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, April 26, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports .... $30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports .... 35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports .... 38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st. Chicago. A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80 and $90 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.50 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Passengers carried during 1872 - - - - 72,363

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80 and $100 Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.

Steerage Passengers booked to and from Europe at lowest rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to and from Europe.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-st., new Sherman House.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $32; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of three cent stamp.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:15 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 81 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilson, "Romeo and Juliet."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress. Engagement of Stuart Robson. "Law in New York."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Alixe."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Romeo and Juliet."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, April 15, 1873.

Pope Pio Nono is reported convalescent, and yesterday received visitors.

The Common Council last night decided, by a vote of 21 to 11, that saloons must be closed at half-past 11 o'clock at night.

A memorial has been introduced into the Arkansas Senate asking Congress to give that State a republican form of government, as guaranteed the State under the Federal Constitution.

Sir Hugh Allan's efforts to raise a loan in London for the Canada Pacific Railway, of which he is President, are said by the Toronto *Globe* to have failed. It intimates that the Company will be unable to sell any of its bonds, for which its lands are an inadequate security.

Nearly five thousand dollars' worth of tickets to the Musical Festival were sold in Cincinnati yesterday. This is the first sale, and its success is looked upon as very encouraging, and as an assurance that the Western Jubilee is not likely to result in a heavy loss like that with which Gilmore found himself banrupt in Boston last summer.

Several bankers and brokers have been examined by the New York Grand Jury, which is in search of evidence on which to base indictments for usury and conspiracy in the money market. Considering that money has been loaned at usurious rates every hour of the day in New York for weeks, the jury has been singularly unsuccessful. It has failed, it is said, so far, to discover the name of a single violator of the law.

American correspondents were to be allowed, according to a recent rumor, to go with the expedition which Russia is about to send in three detachments against Khiva. As journalists of all other nationalities were excluded, and the Government refused the permission which it was at first believed it would give to English officers to march with the army, this favoritism excited a good deal of angry remark, for which there is no cause, as it is officially announced that there is no truth in the report.

Secretary Delano, who appointed the Peace Commission, believes that, despite the Modoc massacre, the Peace Policy will be continued. Most people will agree with him that this terrible affair will bring about a better understanding of the Peace Policy. He thinks the Modoc troubles are due to a unique combination of causes which is not likely to be repeated. Both the Secretary and the recently-appointed Indian Commissioner, the Rev. E. P. Smith, agree in declaring that this policy is meant for friendly Indians, not for those that are hostile. It is meant to protect Indians so long as they behave themselves.

Congressman Farnsworth, of this State, who opposed the salary steal in Congress, and stated in the debate that if the President approved it he should be impeached, has written a letter giving a full statement of his views in the matter. He thinks that in signing the bill the President violated the Constitution, which forbids his salary to be increased during the period for which he is elected,—the word period, according to Mr. Farnsworth, including all the terms for which a President may be chosen. He denies that the expenses of living call for increased salaries, and shows that, while in 1864, with gold high up in the hundreds, President Lincoln was allowed $22,500 for "contingencies," President Grant has been granted $69,180 for the current year in addition to his salary. Mr. Farnsworth refuses to retain his share of the steal, but, instead of returning it to the Treasury at Washington, has distributed it to the Treasurers of the counties in his district in proportion to their population.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, but generally stronger. Mess pork was quiet and 20c per brl higher, closing at $16.00 cash and $16.40@16.45 seller June. Lard was in fair demand and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.35@8.40 cash, and $8.50 seller May. Meats were quiet and ⅛c per lb higher, at 6¼@6⅜c for shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c for short ribs, 8⅜@8½c for short clear, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive and steady at 15c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady and more active. Wheat was quiet and 1c higher, closing at $1.18½@1.21 cash, and $1.22¼@1.22⅜ seller May. Corn was less active, and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 31⅝@34c cash, and 34¾@35c seller May. Oats were more active, and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 24¾@27c cash, and 28¼c seller May. Rye was quiet and ½@1c higher, at 64c for 2c storage. Barley was less active, with little change in prices, closing at 70c seller the month or seller May. Hogs were active and higher, closing firm at $5.20@5.50. The cattle and sheep market were quiet and unchanged.

The Centralia *Sentinel* mentions that Judge Gallagher, of the Marion Circuit, has rendered a decision upon the Railroad law of 1871, holding that the Legislature has no authority or right to fix maximum rates for the transportation of freight and passengers. He says that if the Legislature has the right to fix 2½ cents per mile for passenger fare, it also has the right to fix it at 20 cents per mile. To which the *Sentinel* retorts by saying:

> This style of argument cuts both ways,—it applies equally to railroads. If railroads have a right to charge passengers 5 cents a mile, then they have the same right to charge 25 cents a mile. But this right to fix rates must rest somewhere, and, as the railroads are the *creatures* of the State, and exist through the consent and permission of the State, it is reasonable to presume that the State has a right to control them so far as to prevent their becoming public enemies.

We presume that Judge Gallagher would reply that the railroads are the "creatures" of those who created them, and that, if the State possesses the power to create railroads, the cheapest way to settle the present difficulty would be for the State to create, by statute, about 6,000 miles of new railways parallel with the present ones, together with the necessary amount of rolling stock to operate them. Also, that if the State has the right to control them so far as to prevent their becoming public enemies (which hardly anybody would deny), it does not follow that it must be done by a law fixing arbitrary rates of freight and fare.

The compromise Railroad bill reported to the House ignores questions of economy. Speed is of the essence of railroad expenses. The cost of transportation increases as the square of the velocity. Thus a speed of ten miles an hour would be equal to 100, twenty equal to 400, and forty equal to 1,600. This great difference in the cost of moving trains, being as $16 to $4 between an express and an ordinary train, is entirely unnoticed in the bill. It has been proven that roads doing an almost exclusive coal business, and having to return their cars empty, yet taking the freight at a very low rate because of keen competition, have realized fair profits when their average speed did not exceed seven miles an hour. Another matter not generally understood is, that it eventually pays to take competing business at a positive present loss. Experience justifies this policy. Rival routes at times strive with each other for a business. In order to divert it into particular channels, they carry it at a loss for a short period, that it may be secured, and afterward prove a source of profit. For the business of the Plains and Far West, rival cities struggle. Is it of no concern to the people of Illinois that her chief cities should secure a fair share of this rapidly-developing trade, and thus add to the taxable resources of the Commonwealth? To control this vast trade, the railroads centering in Chicago have occasionally been compelled to work at cost, if not below, and is it public policy to restrict them from so doing by an inflexible *pro rata* law?

RAILROAD COMPANIES AND PUBLIC RIGHTS.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision which is of importance to the public, as confirming the principle that railroad corporations may not make contracts between themselves that are detrimental to the public interests, and that contracts which impair their duties as common carriers are void as to the public, even though they may be enforced as between the two contracting parties.

The case was as follows: The Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company and the Coal Valley Mining Company, which also owned a railroad between Rock Island and Coal Valley, consolidated under the authority given by an act of the General Assembly. Among the conditions of this consolidation was one that the Peoria & Rock Island Company should pay the Coal Valley Mining Company 50 cents per ton on all the coal transported over the Coal Valley Mining Company's track, except that which the Peoria & Rock Island Company transported for its own use. The Peoria & Rock Island Company having failed to comply with the terms of the contract in this respect, the Coal Valley Mining Company sued for an injunction restraining the Peoria & Rock Island Road from carrying coal over that portion of the track lying between Coal Valley and Rock Island. The injunction was granted. The Peoria & Rock Island Company took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which has reversed the decision of the Court below and dissolved the injunction. Under the ruling of the Supreme Court, the railroad track must be open to the public for the transportation of coal, whether the Peoria & Rock Island Company pays the Coal Valley Mining Company according to contract or not. If the Peoria & Rock Island Company fails to pay the Coal Valley Mining Company 50 cents a ton, according to the terms of the consolidation, then the Coal Valley Mining Company may sue for damages; but it is not entitled to an injunction restraining the Railroad Company from carrying coal over any part of its road.

In reaching this decision, the Court has given the broadest construction to the rights of the public as affected by railroad charters or general laws authorizing consolidation. It is held that the primary object of the people of the State in creating railroad corporations was to promote the interests of trade and commerce. To this end, charters were issued, granting special powers and privileges. In addition to this, capital and subsidies of various kinds were contributed to encourage the building of the railroads. The State itself first made the effort of building railroads at its own expense, and, after expending many millions of dollars, found itself on the verge of bankruptcy, with no railroads at all. Subsequently, county, city, town, and village governments were prompted to incur debts, issue bonds, and subscribe to stock for the construction of railroads by private corporations, and the instances are few where these municipal subscriptions will ever secure any return. All this, the Supreme Court holds, was not done without a consideration. This consideration was, that the railroads should be operated so as to accommodate the public and promote the interests of trade, and conform to the laws governing common carriers. Any construction of rights granted in charter or general statute which would defeat such ends would be nugatory, as it would vitiate the single consideration which induced the people to grant such privileges and aid. Therefore, no contract between two railroad corporations can be enforced against the rights of the public, though a breach of the contract on the part of one of the companies may render it liable for damages to the other contracting party.

This decision would apply with equal force to combinations between railroads and warehouses, by which certain of the former should agree to deliver grain exclusively to certain of the latter. Such combinations formerly existed. If, under an agreement of this kind between the Northwestern Railroad and the Hiram Wheeler Elevator, by which the former had bound itself to deliver grain to no other elevator or person in Chicago, the railroad should accept a consignment of wheat to John Smith, it could be required to deliver the grain according to the consignment. It would be held that the contract with Wheeler was a violation of the rights of the public and detrimental to the interests of commerce, and that it was consequently void as to the consignor of the grain. The owner of the elevator might still have the right to recover damages from the railroad for a breach of contract, as the railroad was competent to make the contract, received a valuable consideration therefor, and should have understood the consequences of a failure to comply with its terms. So the law thus defined will be applied to all common carriers who enter into contracts which are calculated to discriminate between different shippers and consignees.

The decision is another assurance to the public that the common law is broad enough for the protection of the public rights even when the Legislature frames bungling or inefficient statutes. The principle that common carriers cannot enter into contracts to defeat the rights of the people, thus clearly established by the Supreme Court, is the same as that embodied at great length in the anti-monopoly bill which passed the House unanimously a few days ago, and for which there was, as it now appears, no particular necessity.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S ABDICATION.

There usually comes a time in the life of every man who lives to an advanced age, when, wearied with the cares of business, and having accumulated sufficient to allow a season of relaxation, he sets his affairs in ship-shape order, and, entrusting its minutiæ to the younger men who have been in his employ, retires from active business management, and rests. There may be now and then a person so constituted that he will continue to work on in his old age as he did in his prime, and die with harness on his back, but such men are few. Brigham Young, if we may believe his own words, has followed the general rule, and, having set his Zion in good running order, has handed over the direction of the detailed business of the Church, the Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and the Deseret National Bank, and the railroads of Utah, to younger and more active men, and he, meanwhile, will repose in the Lion House or elsewhere, and take his ease, still President of the Church, Sultan of the Harem, and recipient of revenues, as well as arbiter in all temporal and spiritual questions which which come up for solution. His successor is George A. Smith, cousin of Jo Smith, the founder of Mormonism, though not of polygamy, a man who is pronounced competent to take Young's place. For the first time since his identification with Mormonism, he has seen fit to make a general public statement through the columns of a Gentile newspaper.

The internal affairs of this Saints' kingdom are, of course, painted *couleur de rose*. The Co-operative Institution of Zion is doing a business of five millions a year, and has paid for the last half year a dividend of 10 per cent. The National Bank is perfectly sound. The railroads are in good condition, and their business very large. The agricultural interest has been admirably developed, and the mines are yielding rich supplies of ores. Schools, factories, and mills have been established, and over 200 cities, towns, and villages have been founded. The great high priest of the Latter-Day Saints is certainly to be congratulated upon this rosy condition of things, which has resulted from twenty-six years' labors of himself and his followers, and it is to the credit of his executive ability that he has been able to organize and hold together so populous a community, and develop the resources of Utah by his shrewdness in controlling the labor of others. The general reader, however, will be forced to regard the closing statement of his letter, that he knows no difference between spiritual and temporal labors, and that his whole life is devoted to the Almighty's service, either as a huge joke or as a piece of sleek hypocrisy worthy of the Rev. Mr. Chadband. Brigham Young, in the first place, found the system of Mormonism already organized and established by Jo Smith, the prophet. This much was already provided and ready to his hand by the talents of another and the stupidity of many, and with it he went to Utah, because it was not politic for him to attempt its direction within the limits of civilization. Since that time, what Mormonism has done for him is much more remarkable than what he has done for Mormonism. The Latter-Day Saints, as a rule, are composed of the most ignorant people in Christendom, whose credulity and superstition make them pliant tools for the purposes of a few cunning men, and out of their labor and by means of whose ignorance Brigham Young has succeeded in stocking a harem and amassing a fortune. The administration of the Church, the development of the country, and the commerce and labor of the Saints, have all been directed with this end in view, and have paid tithes to him. He is the only ruler thus far who has been able to levy and collect a 10 per cent income tax without creating a revolution. Both his harem and revenues have been prolific and have yielded a large interest on the investment, and in their management he has displayed rare ability and shrewdness, and knowledge of human nature. The success which he has achieved in both directions shows very conclusively that he does know the difference between spiritual and temporal labors.

The abdication of Brigham Young is timely. It is doubtful whether any of his followers have the ability to manage the Mormon business against the influences of the mail, the railroad, and the telegraph. Civilization is crowding Mormonism more and more every year, and this may be the real reason why Young has resigned the management of affairs into other and more active hands, and is going off to Arizona to take a rest and convert Apaches, as he states in his letter. If, however, he intends to bring them to peace by Grant's Indian policy, as he says, he has got more work on his hands than he has ever had before. Gen. Crook is the only missionary who has yet been able to deal with Apaches, and his operations are always final and complete. We have too much faith, however, in Young's native shrewdness to believe that he seriously entertains any idea of converting Apaches into Mormons, or that he has retired from the active management of Mormonism because he is satisfied with its results, and believes that others can now safely go on with the work. In all likelihood, he foresees the rapidly-approaching downfall of his system, and is making his preparations to stand from under.

THE COMMON LAW.

The Chicago *Journal* says: "Senator Castle hit the nail on the head when he said that the Supreme Court of Illinois needs modernizing, and, we might add, that it also requires republicanizing. The Judges who compose it are, no doubt, very excellent gentlemen in many respects, and they are probably as well versed in the laws that prevailed in England six or eight hundred years ago as any other equal number of men in Illinois; but, while they have been poring over the musty parchments of the past in their scholarly seclusions, a majority of them have fallen far behind the people of this progressive State, and are sadly wanting in the spirit upon which Republican institutions are based."

This is an appeal to the prejudices of the ignorant, for the purposes of injuring Judge Lawrence as a candidate for re-election. Let the *Journal* inquire of any intelligent, well-read lawyer in the State, whether, to be a good and capable Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, it is not absolutely indispensable to be thoroughly versed in the English common law. If the *Journal* should make such inquiry, it would probably be informed of something which it never before knew. It would be apprised of a statute,—not an obsolete one, but one now in vital force, and which has been nearly ever since Illinois became a State,—as follows: "That the common law of England, so far as the same is applicable and of a general nature, and all statutes or acts of the British Parliament made in aid of and to supply the defects of the common law, *prior to the fourth year of James the First*, excepting the second section of the sixth chapter of forty-third Elizabeth; the eighth chapter of thirteenth Elizabeth; and ninth chapter of thirty-seventh Henry the Eighth, and which are of a general nature and not local to that Kingdom, *shall be the rule of decision*, and shall be considered as of full force until repealed by legislative authority."

Judge Lawrence well merits the reproach, if it be one, of being well versed in the ancient English common law. But whose fault is it that such knowledge is made necessary to him as a good Judge? Even the *Journal's* knowledge of law must teach it that the Court cannot abrogate that statute. Why don't the *Journal* agitate for the repeal of a statute which makes it the duty of the Judges "to pore over the musty parchments of the past in their scholarly seclusion," and substitute the resolutions of some convention, or the tenets of the party in power, for the rule of decision, instead of the English common law? Then the Court would be both "modernized *and* republicanized."

THE PAPAL THRONE.

The death of Pius IX. will leave the Papal seat unincumbered with political cares. It has been for some centuries part of the official oath of every newly-elected Pope that he must never yield any of the temporal possessions known as the States of the Church. This oath has heretofore been taken by Pontiffs in possession. The next Pope, if he take it at all, will do so assuming that he is in possession *de jure*, though not in fact. Though Popes have been dethroned repeatedly, and have been in exile, and have had their States taken from them, there has been no time at which the overthrow of the temporal sovereignty has had such an appearance of permanency as now. The King of Italy has been a popular monarch in his day. He has been a brave soldier, and, by the help of others, has wrested a large part of Italy from Austria. He has dispossessed and driven the Bourbons out of Naples, and has contributed largely to the revived patriotism of Italy by giving her a national name and government. While his personal life is not blameless, he is perhaps as good as the general run of Kings,—certainly as good as any of the rulers which have flourished in the States of Italy. It is anticipated that at his death there will be a revolution, and that Italy, and especially Rome, will reject the sovereignty of his successor, Prince Humbert. Out of this revolution it is expected by the ultramontanes that Rome will come forth the restored capital of the Papal dominions. The progress of events in Europe does not promise such a solution of the future. The tendency is not towards a union of Church and State, but the contrary. The danger to be apprehended from revolution is, that in the new order of things Papal authority, even in purely spiritual concerns, will be swept away. If the next Pope is content to be the head of the Church, and to confine his functions to ecclesiastical matters, he will not probably suffer from any want of support from the members of his Church; but if he shall devote himself to the task of recovering the political power and territorial possessions taken from his predecessor, he will only weaken the confidence of his own adherents outside of Italy, who care very little whether Victor Emanuel or the Pope is civil ruler in Rome so long as the Romans themselves are content. Assuming as a fact that the temporal power of the Papacy is lost forever, it is not difficult to understand how the spiritual authority may be weakened and lost in a fruitless struggle to recover, with carnal weapons, temporal authority over a people who are nearly unanimous in rejecting and repudiating it.

The latest reports concerning the movement of cholera in Europe are of an encouraging character, and offer grounds for belief that it may not find its way across the ocean this year. In Central Europe, since the beginning of the year it has been confined to the northern and eastern provinces of the Austrian Empire. In February, it existed to a greater or less extent in Galicia, Silesia, Hungary, Moravia, and Bohemia. The latest news, however, indicates a very considerable diminution in the number of cases. In June, 1872, it broke out in Nubia, and spread widely over the extensive tract of country between the west coast of the Red Sea on the east, and the Great Desert on the west, and between Kassala in the south and Korosko in the north. It also spread along the course of the Nile, but was shut out from Egypt by a sanitary cordon and strict quarantine regulations. It ended in the last week of December, so that Africa is free from it. The Turkish Government has made a suggestion that a Sanitary Commission be appointed, to consist of delegates from the European powers, Persia, and the Porte, to investigate the internal sanitary condition of Persia and the frequently-recurring epidemics in that country. Most of the European powers have received the suggestion with favor, and we believe that the Commission has been already organized, and is composed of men competent to grapple with this difficult question.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Money was dear again to-day, although on the whole the market was easier than during the closing days of last week. At one time it was rumored that Secretary Richardson was about to sell $5,000,000 of gold, buy $5,000,000 of bonds, and order the prepayment of the May interest, but none of these rumors could be verified. At the Sub-Treasury nothing is known in regard to the matter. It was also reported that foreign bankers are preparing to withdraw their funds from this market, owing to the persecutions to which some of them have been subjected for violation of the Usury law, but the report does not seem probable. Street rumors in regard to the Grand Jury investigation generally agree that the brokers on the witness-stand to-day were asked more about conspiracy than any violation of the Usury law. The brokers did not know much, and the questionings and cross-questionings of the grand inquest failed to uncover the names even of a solitary individual or clique who have been lending money at usurious shaves. The general impression is that the prosecutions, if any are instituted, will not benefit the money market. It is proposed to remedy the evil by repealing the Usury law in so far as it applies to New York City and vicinity. This would work well here, because it would bring a supply from the country, and make currency equal at all times to the demand. It is probable that the market will be relieved by the natural flow of money to this centre during the week, unless cliques should back it up again. Merchants and others requiring accommodations are seriously annoyed to learn that, while they are refused loans, the officers of some banks are using the money on the street carrying stocks at ⅛@½ per cent per day.

GOLD,

early in the day, advanced ⅝ per cent, which seemed to bring considerable out for sale, and the price declined ⅝ per cent. Just previous to the close there was a still further decline of ⅛ per cent, with a subsequent recovery. Just now the rate for sterling affects the gold market. As money grows easier sterling will advance, because there is a demand for exchange, and gold may be expected to follow the course of sterling, unless something unfavorable should occur.

STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular. At the opening prices were a fraction lower than at the close on Saturday, but a stronger feeling soon set in, and the market continued to improve until the first call was adjourned. At that time there was a decided change in the tone of speculation, and a general decline ensued, without any material alteration until towards 2 o'clock. This was when the stringency in money mitigated somewhat, and the market has been firm since. The highest prices of the day were current in most cases towards the close. Some of the investment shares were sold for cash at lower prices in consequence of the money stringency.

BONDS.

Governments were quiet, and closed a fraction lower.

PRODUCE.

The inquiry for flour was limited, and low grades of spring and winter were quite dull and heavy. No. 2 and superfine are more plenty and tame. Mediums are pressed on the market at a considerable concession. Sales, 8,300 barrels; receipts, 10,448 barrels. Wheat was quiet, but the chief holders remain firm. Our millers are not buying to any extent. The demand for export is fair at the close, but dealers are apart in their views. Sales, 8,700 bushels; receipts, 12,840 bushels. Pork was moderately active for future. New mess offered at $17.40 cash and April. For future delivery, 500 barrels for May sold at $17.50. Receipts, 700 packages. In cut meats there was no noticeable change in prices, and business was generally rather quiet. Pickled hams sold at 11½@13c in tierces as to weight. Dry salted shoulders are worth 6⅝@7c. Receipts, 2,418 packages. Bacon was steady, for short clear, which sold to the extent of 1,000 boxes on the spot at 9½c; city long clear is about 9½c; Western is unsettled. Lard was moderately active and steady, with sales of 300 tierces at 9c for Western, named brand, and 8⅞c for city; Western for April is held at 9c. For future delivery, 1,000 tierces for May at 9 1-16c. Receipts, 1,326 packages.

JUDGE LAWRENCE.

The Judicial Campaign at Princeton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., April 14.—There is one feature connected with the movement against Judge Lawrence which surprises some men who are honestly opposed to the railroad monopoly, and that is, that it should get its chief impetus from such wealthy men as J. H. Bryant and Julius Stevens. The former made his fortune as Commissioner for the old Fifth Illinois District, and the latter is a wealthy stock-raiser, and has always had large rebates in his cattle shipments. Somehow they have conceived the notion that Judge Lawrence is a railroad man, when the facts show that the suits for damages against railroad companies that have gone up from this county have been uniformly sustained by him. Moreover, he personally holds that the Legislature may make a law, in conformity to the Constitution, which shall prescribe reasonable rates of tariff as well as punish unjust discrimination.

In three counties, the anti-monopoly conventions have instructed for Judge Lawrence, while this county is instructed against. The Stark County delegates are uninstructed, so the chances against Judge Lawrence are not all one side.

The foregoing is suggested, by a rumor here to-day that Bryant, Stevens & Co., are going on a pilgrimage to Ottawa, to try and induce Judge Dickey to be a candidate, notwithstanding that gentleman signed the call to Judge Lawrence for that place. If it was wrong for 256 lawyers to invite Judge Lawrence to allow the use of his name as a candidate, what shall be said of three or four old party hacks who have managed to get to the front on the anti-monopoly movement performing the same office for a new man.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Personal—No Quorum To-Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 14.—The Hon. Edward Rummel, late Secretary of State, will leave for Europe with his family in a few days, and on his return he designs settling in Chicago.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners left for Chicago to-day, and will hold a session there to-morrow for the purpose of reorganizing the Inspector's and Register's Department. It is not probable that many changes will be made in the clerical force, so far as those now employed have given satisfaction.

Fifteen Senators and seventeen Representatives were present this evening. No business was done, and both Houses adjourned until morning. The new Railroad bill is the special order in the House.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 14.—The steam packet St. John, from St. Louis, arrived at Peru last Saturday night, and departed for St. Louis yesterday morning, with little freight either way. The steamer Friendship, from St. Louis, arrived at this port this morning, towing canalboats Orion and Morning Light, from Henry, and Bath, with corn for Chicago, having dropped four ice barges at Henry and four at Peru. She departed this evening, towing the canalboats Clariet and Hunter, both light for Peoria, and two barges of ice from this port for St. Louis, and will take three barges of ice from Chillicothe and one from Pekin, all from St. Louis. All craft pass over the dam at Henry now, both up and down. The canalboats Orion and Morning Light, the first to enter the canal this spring, passed in to-day, loaded with corn for Chicago. The Clariet, light, passed out yesterday. The Illidore, with a load of potatoes for Henry, and the Legrax, light, passed out to-day.

THE COUNCIL.

The Mayor Removes Three Inefficient Police Sergeants.

Passage of the Ordinance to Stop Whisky-Peddling.

Saloons to Close at Half-Past 11 O'Clock at Night.

Milwaukee Avenue Street Railway—Street Improvements.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, Ald. Bond in the chair: Present: Aldermen Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Bond, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman, Corcoran.

THE SERGEANTS.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

> By virtue of the power and authority upon me by law conferred, I have this day removed William B. Macauley, Charles Rehm, and Michael Bischoff from office as Sergeants of the Police force of the City of Chicago. My reasons for such removal are that the said Sergeants were inefficient in the discharge of the duties of the office, and that their services were not longer needed on the police force, as certified to me by the Board of Police Commissioners and the Superintendent of Police. A due regard for the general interests of the city, and particularly of the police force required that they be removed from office.

Ald. Schaffner was surprised by the communication, since it did not include Sergeant Douglas' name, who was called inefficient by the Board of Police. He moved to refer the matter to the Police Committee, and it was so ordered.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a viaduct at Twelfth and Canal streets; for water-pipe in Commercial street, from north to Waubansia avenue; for paving Indiana from Noble to Robey; for vacating alley between Lots 12 and 13, Green's South Branch Addition; for a sidewalk and curb wall on South Clark street; for sewers on Douglas and Vincennes avenues, and Archer avenue, west of the South Branch; for water-pipe on Allport street, between Evans and Harbine, and on Laflin and Blue Island avenue.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The following memorial was presented and referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, to report Monday evening:

> *To the Mayor and City Council of Chicago, Ill.:*
>
> May it please your Honorable Body, we, the undersigned members of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago, Ill., have been deputed to request, in the name of the Association, that you shall empower the Board of Public Works to erect a suitable building for the purpose of holding a grand Inter-State Industrial Exposition, on the Lake Front, located north of Congress and south of Adams streets, and to occupy not more than 800 feet front, on the conditions that the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Association furnish all the plans and money for that purpose.
>
> The building, "under the direction of the Board of Public Works," to be used by said Association for Industrial Expositions, and other entertainments of public interest, and benefits, and to be so constructed as to be ornamental to the Lake Park ground.
>
> The term of occupancy to be entirely at the will of the City Council, and the structure itself to be removed by the Association whenever the Council shall so order.
>
> Subscribers respectfully submit that the request is made in strict accordance with the understanding upon which subscriptions were received to the capital stock of said Association.
>
> The subscribers number over 365, and represent all the leading firms of our city in every branch of industry and commerce. They consider that the holding of such an exhibition will greatly promote and develope the commercial, manufacturing, and general interests of the Northwestern States, and tend largely to induce the location of capital amongst us. With this view the object has been so promoted, and it now remains for your honorable body to say whether Chicago shall have a Grand Inter-State Industrial Exposition this fall or not.
>
> Time will not permit a lengthened consideration of our memorial. The work must start at once. Thus we ask that you shall entertain the prayer of our petition this night. (Signed)
>
> R. T. CRANE,
> A. C. HESING,
> J. P. REYNOLDS,
> POTTER PALMER,
> G. W. LAFLIN.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare an ordinance for a sidewalk on both sides of Crawford street; to build a sidewalk on Hickory street, between Main and Cologne; to put up lamp-posts in Purple street, between Archer avenue and Nineteenth, when a main is laid in the street; to report why the railroad occupying South Clark street, from Twelfth to Twenty-second, has not paved it, and put in the sewers required by the ordinance of 1856; to prepare an ordinance for opening Franklin, from Sigel to Division; to submit an ordinance for sidewalk on both sides of Twentieth, from Blue Island avenue to Paulina; to put in catch-basins on Loomis, between Sixteenth and Twenty-second; to prepare an ordinance for curbing and paving Clark street, from the river to Twelfth street; to report the cost of a tunnel or bridge at Fourteenth street.

The Board of Police was directed to enforce all the city ordinances in regard to dogs.

The Corporation Counsel was requested to prepare an ordinance directing the City Collector to return all delinquent taxes to the County Treasurer, to the end that the delinquent property may be sold for the payment of such taxes.

WEIGHERS.

Ald. Carney submitted an ordinance providing for the appointment of a weigher of coal, iron, iron articles, etc., the office to cost the city nothing. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CITY OFFICERS.

The annual report of the City Collector was submitted, and placed on file.

The monthly report of the Comptroller was also presented, and similarly disposed of.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for paving Price place, from Desplaines to Halsted; for walling and filling Sedgwick street, from Erie to Chicago avenue; and for paving Eagle, from Desplaines to Halsted, which were passed, together with some sidewalk ordinances.

The ordinance for paving Calhoun place, from Clark to Dearborn, was passed.

COMMITTEES.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the petition of the Society of the New Jerusalem for the cancellation of the assessment on their West Side lots, and submitted an order to that effect, which was laid over.

The same Committee reported an order, which was laid over, authorizing the Comptroller to transfer such amounts as may be necessary, from the audit balance on any of the engine houses for which appropriations were made last year, to make up deficiencies on such engine houses as have cost more than the appropriations, and also to transfer from the Police fund to the fire department all such amounts as have been expended for police purposes on the Pacific avenue building, and further, that the appropriation of $20,000 heretofore made for the construction of the Union Street Station, not yet used, be transferred and used in the construction of the proposed Chicago Avenue Station.

The Committee on Licenses reported in favor of the passage of the ordinance forbidding persons selling liquor except at places where they are licensed to do so. The object of the ordinance is to prevent the peddling of whisky in pint and gill doses.

The engrossment was waived and the ordinance passed.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

The engrossed ordinance giving permission to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road to cross certain streets near Western avenue was taken up.

Ald. Tracy offered an amendment that all land and other damages, that may accrue by reason of building any viaducts or approaches, shall be repaid to the city by the railroad, which shall give bonds of $1,000,000 for faithful performance.

Ald. McAvoy said other roads were required to build approaches, and thus got rid of land damages. He did not see why there should be different rules.

The matter was laid over one week.

CLOSING SALOONS AT ELEVEN.

The engrossed order to close saloons at 11 o'clock was taken up.

Ald. Tracey moved to strike out 11 and substitute 12.

Ald. Stone moved to table it.

The motion to table was carried—yeas 17, nays 15.

Ald. McAvoy moved to strike out 11 and insert half-past 11.

A motion to table it was lost—yeas 11, nays 21.

The amendment was adopted,—yeas 21, nays 11, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, Clowry, Bailey, Bond, Kehoe, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman, and Corcoran—21.

Nays—Bowen, Richardson, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, McClowry, Clark, Heath, Moore, Cleveland, and Quirk—11.

The ordinance as amended was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

FIRE-LIMITS.

The report recommending the fire-limits remain unchanged was concurred in—yeas, 23; nays, 8.

The ordinance for the prevention of cruelty to animals was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

POLK STREET.

The ordinance to change the name of West Polk street to Eighth street was taken up, and Ald. McGenniss moved to place it on file, and it was so ordered.

STREET RAILWAY.

The order directing the West Side Railway Company to lay a double track on Milwaukee avenue, between Division street and North avenue, was passed.

The Council adjourned.

WHERE WERE OUR DETECTIVES?

A Swindler Who Played Several Expensive Confidence Games on Some of Our Prominent Business Men Escapes Arrest Until He Reaches Buffalo.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 11th inst. announces the arrest, in that city, of a most accomplished swindler named Alexander H. Bailey. The rascal unbosomed himself to the reporters, and, as the greater portion of his confession relates to his doings in Chicago, we clip it from the *Commercial*:

> About four weeks ago he arrived in Chicago from Sioux City, having "dead-beated" on the train, and commenced the active practice of his career as a confidence operator. He went to the store of C. H. Beckwith & Co., wholesale grocers, and represented that he was senior partner in the firm of Bailey & Evans, of Helena, Mon. He purchased a bill of goods from Beckwith & Co. amounting to $3,000, and tendered in payment a draft for that amount on Lunt, Preston & Keen, bankers, of Chicago. He next got a bill of dry goods and clothing from Sandburn & Follett, to the amount of $1,800, which he paid for in the same manner. These merchants received so profitable a customer with great courtesy, treated him to his meals, &c. He was also presented with a suit of clothes, an umbrella, and a satchel, as perquisites, on account of his large purchases. Mr. Bailey thought it best to leave Chicago before he was detected, and accordingly went to South Bend, Indiana, where he met the distinguished Schuyler Colfax just as he came from Washington, and was a participant in the ovation tendered by the people of South Bend to their well-beloved fellow-townsman. At this place our confidence man stayed four days, and purchased of Studebacker & Co. twenty-four wagons for Bailey & Evans, of Helena, tendering in payment a draft on Lunt, Preston & Keen, the Chicago bankers. At South Bend he stopped at a hotel, and his expenses were paid by a member of the wagon-making firm.
>
> From South Bend our adventurer escaped undetected and went to Elkhart, thence to Toledo, O., and from thence to Sandusky. He rode on trains between the locomotive and tender, escaping the eye of the conductor, and, as he ingenuously remarked to our reporter, "I got to the destination before the passengers." At Sandusky he bought three threshing machines and two corn shellers at a cost of $2,200, representing as before, that he was senior member of the firm in Helena. This bill was paid by a draft on the Chicago bankers, and the members of the firm he dealt with paid all his expenses.
>
> The remainder of the confession is descriptive of his confidence operations in several cities of Ohio and New York, where he purchased large quantities of goods, tendering in payment bogus drafts on the Chicago bankers mentioned above. He was taken into custody just as he was about commencing business in Buffalo. It is strange that our police authorities never heard of this wholesale swindler.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Arrest of the Assassin of Gen. Hindman—He Was Hired to Commit the Crime.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 14.—Last Saturday a man named Vaughn (with a half-dozen aliases) was arrested by Chief of Police Athey on suspicion of being the man who assassinated Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, of Helena, Ark., some four years since, while sitting near the fire, surrounded by his family. The police are very reticent regarding the matter, but, it is stated, the arrest of Vaughn is based on letters written by him, stating that he was hired to do the deed by parties whose object was to revenge the ruin of a young lady by Hindman. Other parties, it is said, will also be arrested, and the whole matter given to the public in a few days.

The Bank of England Forgers.

HAVANA, April 13.—Bidwell was recaptured by the police on the sea shore twenty miles above this city. He bruised his hands and legs severely when he jumped from the balcony of the prison. Maps of the city and island were found on the person of the prisoner. He refuses to say who aided him in his escape. Bidwell's friends undoubtedly neglected to instruct him thoroughly as to the route he should take upon leaving the city.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Two Deputy United States Marshals have been detailed to watch George MacDonnell, of the Bank of England forgery notoriety. They take turns alternately day and night. The authorities fear that he may attempt to escape.

Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The following is the weekly comparative cotton statement:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	49,447
Same week last year	34,870
Total receipts to date	3,098,959
Same date last year	2,515,937
Exports for the week	49,744
Same week last year	32,604
Total exports to date	1,890,685
Same date last year	1,629,819
Stock at all United States ports	520,590
Same time last year	369,485
Stock at all interior towns	94,032
Same time last year	56,051
Stock at Liverpool	681,000
Same time last year	803,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	170,000
Same time last year	173,000

Repudiates the Salary Grab.

PRINCETON, Ill., April 14.—In relation to the back pay swindle and the course Hon. J. B. Hawley, of the Sixth Illinois District, pursued with reference thereto, the Editor of the Bureau County *Republican* speaks authoritatively as follows: "Mr. Hawley, after the bill was passed, gave to the Treasurer of the United States his check on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives for the full amount of his back pay, with the request that it be conveyed back into the Treasury, and it was so conveyed and receipted for. This removes all doubt about the matter, and demonstrates the consistency of Mr. Hawley, who opposed the back pay clause from the start."

Cleared from Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 14.—The following steamers and vessels cleared from this port to-day: Steamer Jarecki, for Toledo; propeller St. Albans, for Milwaukee; propellers St. Lawrence, City of Boston, and Champlain, for Chicago; schooners Young America for Cleveland, Maria for Alpena, Eagle Wing for Trenton, Moses Gage for Rock Falls; barge Poland for Saginaw. The steamers Northwest, R. N. Rice, Jay Cook, Milton D. Ward, Dave, and Island Queen, are making regular trips on their different routes.

Accidentally Shot His Wife.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 14.—On Saturday evening, at Warren, Ill., H. C. Gann, editor of the Warren *Sentinel*, while preparing for a hunting excursion, took out his gun, which he handled carelessly, not knowing that it was loaded, when it accidentally went off, shooting his wife in the hip, inflicting a severe wound, and blowing off one of her fingers. Her recovery is very doubtful.

Heavy Suit Against Oakes Ames.

BOSTON, April 14.—A suit has been instituted in the United States Court against Oakes Ames for $300,000. The trial is to take place in May. The suit grows out of certain cotton transactions at New Orleans during the war, for which the Government obtained judgment against A. S. Mansfield and others, and now sues Ames for the amount, alleging that he was a partner of Mansfield.

Murder and Robbery.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14.—Mrs. Johnson, wife of the keeper of the Cape Roman lighthouse, was found in her bed last night with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor and revolver by her side. A large sum of money, which the deceased had recently drawn from a bank, is missing.

Cincinnati Council.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—The newly-elected Board of Councilmen, to-day, organized by electing Isaac J. Miller, Democrat, President, and Daniel Wolf, Republican, Vice-President.

The Iowa Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, April 14.—The Executive Committee of the State Grange meets in this city to-morrow.

THE COURTS.

The Decision of the Supreme Court in the P. & R. I. R. R. Appeal Case.

The Peculiarities of the Remittitur---Letter from "P. B. P."

Another Suit for Unpaid Interest on Railroad Bonds.

The Chicago Smith Family as Traders in Distant Lands.

A Curious Bill Transaction in the Peyton R. Chandler Estate.

THE PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD DECISION.

By some unfortunate and inexplicable mischance, the opening paragraph in the article headed "The Railroads," in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was made wholly unintelligible, and we now summarize the case as it ought to have been presented before. The Coal Valley Mining Company (Peoria) filed a bill in chancery against the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company to compel the latter to perform a contract and enjoin a breach of the same. The Court granted the injunction prayed, and the case was carried on appeal to the Supreme Court. It was shown that the Coal Company had acquired some title to the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad Company (owners of a road from Rock Island to Peoria), subject to a mortgage to secure the payment of $150,000 of bonds; and on the 4th of September, 1869, the said Railroad Company made an agreement with the Coal Company respecting the mode of paying the interest on said bonds, of which the following was one of the provisions:

And the said party of the first part for itself, its successors, and assigns hereby agrees to pay said party of second part, the sum of $10,500 per annum, as interest on the sum due said party of the second part, on account of the surrender of said stock and said coupons, and the release of said claims, which sum shall only be payable in track service, for the transportation of coal over the said road in Rock Island County, at the rate of 1¼ cents per ton per mile, always computing the distance as 12 miles, thus making the rate 15 cents per ton for the use of the track, whether transported that distance or not; and, in consideration that the said party of the second part agrees to accept the right to transport 70,000 tons of coal during each and every year over the road as aforesaid, with its own motive power and rolling stock, in full satisfaction of said sum of $10,500, whether it transported that amount or not, and on or before the 10th day of January of each year, to pay said party of the first part for any excess it may transport over said 70,000 tons in or during the year then next preceding, at the rate of 15 cents per ton, it is hereby agreed that said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, shall pay said party of the second part, 50 cents per ton on all the coal transported by any party, except said party of the second part, over said railroad to the north side of Rock River or over the bridges which said party of the first part may use in crossing said river, which sum of 50 cents per ton the said party of the second part shall be entitled to to make up any deficit which may have occurred, or may hereafter occur, in the 70,000 tons aforesaid." "Payment for all the coal so transported during each month shall be made by said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, to said party of the second part, within ten days of the expiration of said month, and if said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, shall fail to pay the same within the above limited time, the right of any and all parties, except said party of the second part, to transport coal over said road to the north side of Rock River, or over said bridges, shall cease and become exclusive in said party of the second part, and so remain until said payment is made—it being the object and intention of this contract to give no party, except said party of the second part, any right to transport coal over said road to the north side of Rock River, or over said bridges, only when there is nothing due under this provision to said party of the second part. And the said party of the second part hereby agrees to perform all the duties which said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, may owe to the public, so far as the transportation of coal is concerned between Coal Valley and Rock Island, and all intervening points, charging such rates therefor as it reasonably and lawfully may, and all coal which said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, may bring to Coal Valley, designed for Rock Island and intervening points, the said party party of the second part will, at all times promptly transport, at such rates as it may reasonably and lawfully charge therefor.

It will be seen that the object of this agreement was to restrain the Railroad Company carrying coal for other parties, or allowing other parties to carry coal, over a certain portion of the road; in other words, granting running powers over the line used by the Coal Company on the north side of Rock River. The Rock Island & Peoria Railroad Company afterwards consolidated with the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company, under the latter name, and were charged with violating the said agreement (which they had assumed), and this bill was substantially to compel them to pay the 50 cents for all the coal they had so carried, and to restrain their carrying any coal in violation of said agreement, without paying the 50 cents.

The ruling of the Supreme Court was that the Court of Chancery had no power to restrain the Company carrying coal, that being an obligation owed to the public under the charter, and being altogether a different question from the payment of penalties for a violation of a contract as between the parties. Whilst the contract might be binding on the railroad company, as regards the payment of the money penalty, it was not binding on the railroad company so as to restrain it from accommodating the public. The grounds for this decision have been already given.

SUIT ON RAILROAD BONDS.

The case of the Portsmouth Savings Bank v. Town of Concord came up before Judge Blodgett, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. It is an action to recover interest due on bonds issued by the Town of Concord, Ill. The Concord Common Council voted $25,000 in aid of the Chicago, Lafayette & Vincennes Railroad on condition that its line should run through their city. To raise the money bonds to that amount were placed in the hands of Mr. Young, President of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, who succeeded in selling them down East. Of the total amount, the Portsmouth Savings Bank took $20,000, at the rate of 90 cents on the dollar. It appears that the railroad does not fulfill the conditions upon which the bonds were issued, but runs three miles outside of Concord, and consequently the benefit it affords that place is by no means what was anticipated. In the meantime the first 10 per cent interest has fallen due on the bonds, and the Savings Bank brings this action to recover it. The city declines to pay. The only witness brought by the counsel for the prosecution was George R. Dunning, the Supervisor of the town, who proved the issue of the bonds. The counsel for the defense called Geo. Wright, Sam. Warwick, Robt. Carr, John B. Hill, and R. Simons, who testified that the agreement come to between the city and the railway was that it should run through the city, make it a point, and build a depot there; and that it had not been kept. They hold that under these circumstances they are not liable for the bonds. The case was taken under advisement.

AN UNCONSUMMATED TRADE.

In the Superior Court John W. Babcock files a bill for specific performance of agreement entered into between himself and Charles M. and George C. Smith, of Chicago, and the "Huron Salt and Lumber Manufacturing Company," of Michigan. The parties in this suit entered into a contract for the exchange and sale of property. The land in question is described as an undivided ¼ of 120 sections of land in the State of Wisconsin, which Babcock was to receive from a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Wisconsin Legislature for building a military road 40 miles in length from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Keweenaw County, to Fort Howard, Green Bay. Smith was to convey to Babcock the Huron Salt and Lumber Company and mill, and 52 acres of land, and also to pay him $4,500. Complainant alleges that he is desirous of fulfilling the terms of the contract, but that the defendants have failed to perform their part. Complainant brings the bill to enforce defendants' fulfillment thereof.

CURIOUS BILL TRANSACTION.

In the United States District Court, Sidney A. Kent, Assignee in bankruptcy of Peyton R. Chandler, brings a suit in assumpsit against Isaac R. and Willis M. Hitt for $3,000. Complainant avers that, on the 1st of January, 1872, defendants gave Chandler a demand promissory note for $1,412.21, with 10 per cent interest until paid; that on the 1st of June, 1872, before Chandler became bankrupt, he demanded the payment of the note; that on the 19th of August, 1872, Chandler was alleged a bankrupt, and complainant was appointed Assignee; that afterward, on the 1st of April, 1873, defendants promised to pay the note to complainant on request; that, though often requested to do so, defendants have not yet paid the amount, nor any part thereof, and complainant seeks damages therefor amounting to $3,000.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In Judge Rogers' Court the case of Bissell v. Singer was tried. The plaintiff sought to recover $480 commission on a sale of the following real estate for defendant, viz.: Lots 45, 47, 50, 1, 2, 19, by School Trustees' Subdivision, Section 33, 40, 14. Jury found for defendant.

Another suit to recover real estate agent's commission was brought by Henry P. George against James and James P. Owen. Plaintiff sold defendant house No. 1445 Wabash avenue, and claims $262.50 as his percentage. The case will be concluded this morning.

The case of Wolf v. New, in Judge Booth's Court, an action on an account, resulted in the plaintiff getting $2,311.98 damages.

The day was consumed in Judge Tree's Court in hearing the suit P. Goldman v. Isaac and Bertha Dahling, an action for false arrest and imprisonment. The beginning of the affair was a row between the parties to the suit, which resulted in Goldman's arrest and trial before Justice Haines for disorderly conduct. Acquitted there, he was rearrested and cast into the clutches of Banyon, who also released him, but not until he had suffered some hours' durance vile, and been under arrest for a week. The evidence being heard, the counsel for both sides waived argument, and the jury were instructed to render a sealed verdict.

In Judge Porter's Court, the case of Taylor v. Forbes went by default, plaintiff getting $1,301.85 damages.

In the injunction in the case of Engels v. Culver, before Judge Gary, which was dismissed, the damages were assessed at $107.50.

One William H. Whitly is required at Justice Vant Woud to answer a charge of perjury, which he is alleged to have committed in Judge Gary's Court on the 2d inst.

In Judge Williams' Court, the case of Warren and Pelton, of New York, against Levi Wing & Co., bankers, of this city, was up on a motion of defendants to dissolve an injunction brought by plaintiffs against them to restrain them from disposing of two promissory notes amounting to over $3,000, which had been pledged to Levi Wing & Co. as collateral security by one Ostrom for money he had borrowed. Ostrom brought the notes here in May, 1872, to have them discounted to pay a debt owing by his principal to Warren and Perkins. Instead of so doing, he pledged them to Levi Wing & Co., and afterward sold one of them absolutely. The arguments were not concluded at the close of the Court.

Joseph Pollak, County Clerk, yesterday delivered the Assessors' books for West Chicago to Adam L. Amberg.

In the Criminal Court, Julia Dickson was charged with stealing a watch and chain from Mary Hendrickson. The parties to the suit are not of a class ennobled with a superfluity of virtue. The case will be concluded this morning.

In the Circuit Court, Andrew Robbins sues M. Gollfind, in assumpsit, for $2,000.

Benjamin O. Finney brings action in trespass on the case, at the Superior Court, against Moses Hirsch, laying damages at $10,000.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

One J. H. Farrell was a sort of village officeholder in one of the nascent suburbs of the city, and, in order to secure himself satisfactory remuneration, he, it is alleged, forged the name of F. F. Rottenfen to an order for $500. The case was continued.

A youth named John Mullins, 15 years of age, was charged with attempting to commit a rape upon a child 5 years of age. Judge Farwell decided that the evidence of a child of that tender age could not be admitted, and directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, which they did.

Yesterday morning, much to the disgust of Judge Farwell, who is administering the affairs of the Criminal Court, one of the grand jurors was absent. He was sent for and secured, and, after a brief interview with the Judge, was fined $5 and costs for his contempt of Court. The Grand Jury were then impaneled, Mr. N. C. Bouton was elected foreman, and by noon they were walking, with praiseworthy zeal, into the work before them.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE REMITTITUR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

On the Rafferty question, the letter in this morning's paper seems not quite to hit the mark. The question is, simply, how to get a case back from the Supreme Court to the lower Court, after an appeal or writ of error and reversal. Can this be done by filing a copy of the *opinion* of the Supreme Court in the Court below, or must it be done by what is called a remittitur?

If there had not been so much said on both sides, I should have supposed that this was a question on which there could not be two opinions. It is perfectly certain that, after a case once gets into the Supreme Court, it cannot be got out again without the order of that court. It is just as certain that the *opinion* of the Supreme Court is not an order, nor a decree, nor anything of like character. It is simply an opinion. It orders nothing, and decrees nothing. It is in no respect different from the opinion of a Circuit Court, except in being higher authority. It is not even a part of the record, as the United States Supreme Court has decided again and again.

After this *opinion* is pronounced, it may be modified or reversed by the Supreme Court as often as the Court pleases, until the issuing of the remittitur. This may be done even after a certified copy has been filed in the Court below. It is constantly done on motions for rehearing, and may just as lawfully be done without. I happen to know of a case where the Supreme Court thus reversed its own opinion, months after a certified copy had been obtained from the Clerk, without either party asking or expecting the change; and though this proceeding was deemed extraordinary, no one ever doubted its entire legality.

In short, until the issuing of the remittitur the case is under the complete control of the Supreme Court. Until then the case is still *in* the Supreme Court, and nowhere else. And, of course, until then, the lower court can have no authority to try the case over again.

But it is said the defendant waived the error. I know that the defendant can waive many things, but this is not one of them. He cannot waive a case out of the Supreme Court. It takes more than two to make that bargain. The Supreme Court must have something to say about it. Not even the most solemn stipulation of the parties could dispense with that; much less the acts here relied on as a waiver.

As for the statute about which so much has been said, it clearly has nothing to do with the question. It concerns simply changes of venue. But the error here is not in the change of venue; it is not in one lower court trying the case rather than another; it is simply in any of the lower courts trying the case at all, until an order authorizing it to do so has been issued by the Supreme Court.

The rule here stated may not be applied by the Supreme Court so as to affect cases already disposed of; but how they can help applying it, in a case where the point is directly raised, is not easy to see. P. B. P.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Sidney A. Kent, Assignee of Peyton R. Chandler, v. Isaac R. Hitt and Willis M. Hitt; assumpsit, $3,000. ——R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of Ferdinand S. Chandler, v. D. Harvey, Receiver of the Scandinavian National Bank, and Wilson K. Nixon, a trustee; bill.

CIRCUIT COURT.—6,584—Appeal. 6,585—Andrew Robbins v. M. Gollfind; assumpsit, $2,000. 6,586, 7, 8, 9—appeals. 6,590—Benjamin O. Finney v. Moses Hirsch; trespass on the case, $10,000. 6,591—Joseph Marks v. H. Speeldoch; confession of judgment, $5,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.—43,003—Appeal. 43,004—Suppressed for service. 43,005—Frederick Burcky v. Jacob Gross; assumpsit, $2,000. 43,006—Harriet W. v. Wm. H. Tingle; divorce. 43,007—Paul v. Elizabeth Hefner; divorce on ground of desertion and cruelty. 43,008—John W. Calbert v. L. M. Crossman; assumpsit, $300. 43,009—John W. Babcock v. Charles M. Smith, Geo. C. Smith, and the Huron Salt and Lumber Manufacturing Company; bill for specific performance.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The meeting of the citizens of this village in Lyons Hall, last night, to discuss the issues of to-day's election, viz.: Water-Works, was a very spirited and lively occasion. Speeches were made both for and against, but the impression left on the minds of those present is, that the Water-Works candidate will be elected. We give the two tickets:

FOR WATER-WORKS.

Trustees—Hemann G. Powers, Wilson Phelps, Charles J. Gilbert, L. J. Gage, William Blanchard, O. A. Willard.

Police Magistrate—George M. Huntoon.

Village Clerk—Charles K. Bannister.

ANTI-WATER-WORKS.

Trustees—Obadiah Huse, L. L. Greenleaf, George E. Purington, John A. Pearsons, Edwin Lee Brown, Wilson Phelps.

Police Magistrate—Orvis French.

Village Clerk—Charles K. Bannister.

Mr. L. L. Greenleaf has declined the nomination, as he is in favor of the Water-Works.

SOUTH EVANSTON

will try to elect the following ticket, it being the only one in the field:

Trustees—J. B. Adams, Nicholas Morper, James S. Kirk, Thomas H. Watson, Sylvester Goodenow, Orlando F. Gibbs.

Police Magistrate—M. D. Knowlton.

Village Clerk—A. E. Warner.

WILMETTE.

The following six gentlemen will be elected Trustees of this village to-day: J. G. Westerfield, A. McDaniels, A. T. Sherman, B. M. Munn, S. M. Dingge, and A. Schantz.

Reed's Temple of Music.

Messrs. Reed & Sons, having removed to the corner of VanBuren and Dearborn streets, now occupy their own building. They have taken extra care in selecting a fine stock of pianos with which to open their new rooms, and now offer to the public the finest assortment of concert grands, parlor grands, square grands, upright grands, square and upright pianos, ever seen in any one collection in the United States. The Messrs. Reed cordially invite all who are interested to call and examine their new warerooms and test the pianos for themselves.

FREIGHT TARIFFS.

The Railroad Side of the Question.

A Paper Read Before the Civil Engideers' Club.

Views of Robert Harris, Esq., General Superintendent of the C., B. & Q. R. R.

A meeting of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest was held in Room 14, City Hall, last evening, Mr. Chesbrough in the Chair. There were twenty members present.

Mr. Harris, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, read a paper on "Freight Tariffs," which is subjoined.

The power that the possession of wealth gives is so tempting to most men that their utmost efforts will always be given to the acquisition of it, and whatever tends the most to this end will be sought. The monopoly of a necessary article is one of the most speedy means to that end, and it may therefore be expected, that as long as men are men, they will seek to get control of such articles. Society, so far as laws indicate its views, admits that from this ambition good comes in the main, and hence the Patent laws,—stimulating effort by the hope of gain, as it is thought that a mere desire to help society in its onward march would not; and through these laws the results of thought and sagacity are secured to those who have been able to devise useful things,—and valuable only because they are useful.

From the prominence that has been given to the subject by its discussion in the newspapers, it might well be thought that the monopoly of transportation is the most important of all monopolies, and the one that society is suffering from the most, and that every one is so interested in transportation by steam that it is of the utmost importance so necessary a thing should not be under the control of any individual, unrestricted power. Perhaps it is the liability to its abuse, rather than the fact of abuse heretofore, about which thoughtful men are the most exercised.

In the fourth annual report of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, they say, in their report on the resolution instructing them to consider the subject of regulating fares and freights by law, and report in favor of a bill or otherwise,—after stating some of the difficulties they experience in determining upon a bill,—"entertaining these views as the result of their investigations, the Commissioners have not thought it expedient to report any bill or form of law," in which it would be apparent that they themselves entertained little confidence. If, therefore, in this discussion, I should not suggest any complete solution of the difficulties, you should not be surprised.

In the outset, when railroads were untried, Massachusetts and New Hampshire provided, in a measure, against the undue and oppressive exercise of the power necessarily inherent in the system, by limiting the net earnings to 10 per cent per annum, by prescribing that the State might, at its option, take the roads, paying its owners 10 per cent per annum from the beginning. In Illinois this restriction was omitted.

Waiving a discussion of the legal and constitutional character, it will be agreed that the State, through its proper channel, invited the investment of capital in railroads with a promise that the charges should only be limited by common law principles. It is maintained by some on the part of the railroads that the roads are authorized by their charters, which are unavoidable under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, to charge whatever the Board of Directors in their discretion may see fit to prescribe. It is now generally conceded that the exercise of this discretion must be characterized by reasonableness. I think it will hardly be claimed that a railroad company has the equitable right to charge rates that would give the owners 100 per cent per annum, although it may have a legal right do so.

The claim made by those who speak for the farmers, that the roads are built for the good of the people who do not contribute to their construction, and not at all for the good of the people who do contribute, it seems to me is not tenable. Why does not the same principle apply between those who have built a railroad and those who wish to use it, between one who has built a house and one who wishes to use it, to-wit. If it cannot be used at the price at which the owner can afford to build and maintain it, do not use it.

If an article is offered to one at a price at which he cannot afford not to use it, certainly there can be no proper ground of complaint as long as the party furnishing it is not receiving an unreasonably large return upon his capital and labor. This simple rule it seems to me gives the most solid and reliable ground on which to rest this question.

Watered stock is a modern invention that does not much credit to the age. Skill in the use of argument and logic may build up ingenious theories in its support, but I do not think any argument or logic can establish the correctness of this practice. The utmost that can be made out is that the franchise, or bare permission to build a road, or the fact that large gains can be made before another competitor can be created, is very valuable; but why should the capital stock ever represent anything except what is of permanent value? If the construction of another road may lessen the value of the franchise, why should that value be represented in the permanent capital? Who ever heard of the value of the franchises of the Boston & Worcester, Western, Boston & Lowell, or Boston & Providence Roads being represented in their capital stock. Mr. Adams has so fully shown this up in his articles in the *North American Review* as to leave nothing more to be said about it.

If a railroad is constructed in the most economical manner practicable, and is operated in the most careful and efficient manner practicable, developing by every means in its power, the business served by the line, and those who have occasion to use it can better afford to use it at charges that will leave not a reasonable return upon the investment than not use it at all, is not the owner of the property entitled by all conceivable rules of justice between one man and another to such reasonable return?

I think there would not be any complaint on the part of the owners of the roads if the State should limit it to 10 per cent from the beginning, although they might reasonably in my judgment claim that it was an infringement on the original bargain. Nor, probably, would the owners, complain if the State should provide that the burden of the support of the road should be as equitably divided on its business, as circumstances might admit, provided this were done under the principles of common law, to be determined like all other common law questions through the Courts, which is the Constitutional means for determining such questions. It is quite as much of a fiction that Legislatures can do no harm as that the King can do no harm. It is not necessary that the Legislature should know anything whatever as to the facts and conditions which determine the reasonableness or unreasonableness of a thing in making a law. If a railroad were built from here to the moon for $1,000,000,000, and only one passenger per year had occasion to go, and the interest account on the $1,000,000,000 were $100,000,000 and the cost of operating $100,000,000, and he could not go by an other means for less than $200,000,000, it might not be unreasonable for the owner to charge the passenger $200,000,000, although his trip would be worth nothing to him after he got there. That would be a matter for the passenger himself to determine and not the carrier.

The position taken by some on the part of the farmers, that there is a willingness to divide, and when the farmer's condition is prosperous, the railroads should partake of the prosperity, and when not, that they shall divide, does not harmonize with the common and generally accepted principles pertaining to common carriers. In the first place there is not, in fact, a willingness to divide with the owners of the railroads the results of the system.

The wealth of the country, directly consequent upon the construction of railroads, is enormous, vastly beyond the cost of the roads, and these results it is not intended shall be divided; nor is it proper that they should. The application of steam to transportation by railroad belongs to the human race, and not to any class, and the human race is partaking of its benefits.

The services of a common carrier are a first lien upon everything carried, and there is a philosophy why this should be so. A producer can get nothing for his produce until it is exchanged,—until it is presented in market; and hence the expense of getting it to market is necessarily the first debt to be paid; and, in the case of a railroad, the interest on the necessary investment is a part of the expense. A teamster on being employed to team an article does not take into account the financial condition of the applicant for his services, or the value of the article to be carried, but only considers the expense and cost it will be to him to do the work, and charges according to that work. Is there not a reason why a railroad common carrier shall do the same? Whether the shipper has bought his land at a high or a low rate is nothing to the railroad carrier. They are not consulted, and, perhaps, if they were, they would sometimes advise that the value of the land is estimated on a wrong basis. Nor is the carrier consulted as to what is the most profitable article to produce.

In fixing the price at which work shall be done without any consideration of the cost of doing the work, it will be admitted by all an injustice would be done, and the practical outcome will cause irretrievable wrong, for the reason that, in having the charges, and hence the income, limited, the railroad company might, and in case of the application of the present law would, find the net earnings insufficient to meet the interest on its bonds, in which case the State, through the other arm of its government, the judiciary, would take the property from the owners and deliver it to its creditors,—the same process to be continued as long as the Legislature continues to fix prices without any proper reference to the conditions.

The railroad companies of the State have borrowed money, agreeing to pay interest, relying upon the promise of the State that, if the property should be so useful that the people could not afford to use it at the prices established by them, they might charge enough for the services to pay the expenses of doing the work, and enough more to give them the means of paying the interest on the debt. In the nature of things they cannot charge more than what the work can be done for in some other way. Is it reasonable for the people to use the road and decline to pay as much as it is worth to them, when those who have invested their means in the creation of the road are not receiving a reasonable return upon their investment?

The Constitution requires the Legislature to prescribe reasonable maximum rates. Would a maximum rate that would not leave net enough to pay a return upon the investment be reasonable? And would it not properly come within the province of the judiciary to set aside the legislative provision if the maximum rate shall not be enough to give a reasonable return upon the investment?

As it is impossible to determine in advance what rate, as applied to any particular road, will afford a reasonable return upon the capital, would not the Legislature be justified, under the Constitution, in fixing 10 per cent or some other reasonable amount per annum, as the extreme that railroads may reasonably earn,—leaving the manner of determining the particular rates for each article and each locality to the railroad management, subject to common law principles?

If the Legislature will leave a margin within which the railroad companies can earn a reasonable return for their investment, the railroad companies might have no occasion to complain, although in the affliction of the law different localities or different interests might suffer. The correction of difficulties, as between localities and interests, the railroad companies could well leave to those portions of the community affected by the law; and in time these would correct themselves.

The law at present in force, and most laws that have been submitted to the Legislature, prohibit the transportation of the products of other States across the State of Illinois at less transportation rates than the transportation of the products of Illinois is done, notwithstanding such reduced rates may still leave a profit, and are absolutely forced upon the railroad companies by conditions over which neither the railroad companies themselves nor the State of Illinois have any possible power or jurisdiction. If a common carrier might at his option team across the State of Illinois the products of Iowa, at a loss, if he saw fit, why may not a railroad common carrier transport the products of Iowa across Illinois, provided it does not tax the people of Illinois for the privilege of doing it?

If the State, in exercising its right of eminent domain, should purchase the railroads in the State, or any one of them, would it not be bound in equity to pay the owners such a sum as it would cost to create the property? And would it not, in case it owned the roads, be bound to charge for its services enough to pay the cost of maintenance and the interest upon the cost of the roads,—the same exactly as it does in the case of the canals?

After a brief discussion of the points made, the Club adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Award of Contracts for the New Criminal Court and Jail.

If No "Extras" Are Allowed Hereafter, the Building Will Cost $373,478.

The Board of County Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present, Messrs. Galloway, Ashton, Pahlman, Roelle, Clough, Bogue, Singer, Jones, Lonergan, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, and Russell.

A number of bills were presented and referred.

The Committee on Public Buildings submitted a tabular statement of the various bids made for the Jail and Criminal Court-Room. The following result is arrived at by adding together the cheaper bids:

W. C. Deakman, Illinois stone	$116,703
M. B. Bailey, mason work	128,000
Streeter & Co., iron	108,200
F. Silverman, carpenter work	26,500
Boyd & Buffton, plumbing	10,900
Total	$390,313

Taking W. C. Deakman's offer for Kankakee stone, the bids for other things being the same, the total is $368,130. Taking his bid for Amherst or Columbia stone, the total is $373,478. Taking E. F. Done's consolidated bid for masonry, plastering, and sandstone, the total is $387,600. Taking E. F. Done's consolidated bid for masonry, plastering, and cut stone—limestone—the total is $399,110.

The report was temporarily tabled.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes recommended a rebate of the sum of $162.50 on the county tax on personal property of Hurlbut & Edsall, instead of a rebate of $500, previously recommended.

It was agreed to.

The Committee on Poor-House and Paupers recommended that the county assume the charge of Ellen Eads at the Elgin Insane Asylum; the sending of the child of Johanna Kreuger to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and that the county assume the charge of Mary Daly, now at the Insane Asylum. The reports were agreed to.

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings was again taken up.

The recommendation that the bid of Agnew & McDermott be thrown out, not being signed when submitted, was discussed and was agreed to.

Mr. Crawford moved to recommit the bids so the Committee could put them all on one sheet of paper.

The President opposed any motion involving delay. If any occurred, the papers would say members were getting more time to fix up things. For himself, he had made his arrangements, and he intended to vote for the lowest bidder. The report already submitted gave all the information that was necessary. It was his duty to his constituents to get the work done as cheaply as possible. He offered the following:

Resolved, That in the consideration of bids we limit ourselves to Illinois stone for all the stone work.

Mr. Crawford withdrew his motion, but opposed Mr. Miller's. They had advertised for sandstone as well as limestone, and they should look and see if the former was enough cheaper to make it worth while to use it. But to do that members should have a better chance to investigate the report and find which was the cheapest.

Mr. Clough moved to adopt Amherst or Columbia stone except where otherwise specified.

The merits of Kankakee sandstone were discussed, and Mr. Galloway, after long examination, had been unable to find that any good stone had been brought to the city from those quarries. It was priable and looked badly, owing to the iron in it.

Mr. Egan, the architect, said their preference would be Amherst or Columbia. There was much iron in the Kankakee stone which made it objectionable.

Mr. Clough's motion was adopted.

Mr. Miller moved the Committee be instructed to contract with Deakman, Bailey, Streeter, Silverman, and Boyd & Buffton.

A question was raised in regard to the tiling. Mr. Bogue said bids were limited to the Johnson patent, which was expensive, and had not been tested.

Mr. Miller said he should offer a resolution, providing the Committee should so draw their contracts as to receive the right to change any material and substitute another kind, so that the cost was not increased.

Mr. Singer suggested that, under the advertisement, a bid for cut stone could not be considered separately from one for masonry and plastering.

The point was not considered important.

Mr. Miller's motion was agreed to, and the Committee ordered to make bids with the following persons:

W. C. Deakman, cut stone	$99,868
M. C. Bailey, mason work and plastering	128,200
Streeter & Co., iron work	108,200
F. Silverman, carpentering	26,300
Boyd & Buffton, plumbing	10,910
Total	$373,478

Mr. Bogue voted no, thinking some of the men were not responsible. Messrs. Clough, Galloway, Herting, and Singer, also voted in the negative.

Mr. Miller's motion in regard to change of material was adopted, with a modification that the Committee make no changes without submitting it to the Board.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

Important Decision.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 14.—An opinion of Judge Dixon, of the Supreme Court, concurred in by the other Judges, is published to-day, virtually reversing the decision of the Court, given about a year ago in a tax-title case, appealed from Manitowoc County, which was in conflict with former decisions. Being convinced, on reargument and re-examination, that its previous decision was incorrect and would be productive of the greatest mischief in unsettling rights and divesting titles, which in a great variety and number of cases throughout the State have been acquired on the faith of such, the Court therefore holds that the constructive possession of unoccupied lands shall be held to follow the tax-deed, and vest in the grantee and those claiming under him whenever the deed is valid on its face.

A Famous Hotel.

N. P. Willis' *Home Journal* contains the following notice of the well-known Sturtevant House, New York:

As a resort for strangers temporarily in the city, or a permanent domicile for New Yorkers, the Sturtevant House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, recommends itself. Located at a point from which the busiest districts are quickly reached, being within a few minutes' distance of the principal places of amusement, and having for proprietors such popular hotel princes as Messrs. Leland, it is not surprising that the house is well patronized, and has earned an enviable name. We know that the apartments are furnished in good taste; and that the table is well kept is made certain from the fact that the Sturtevant cooks are the same who made the fame of the Metropolitan. Neither is it unimportant that the office is in charge of such gentlemanly clerks as Messrs. Barrett and Silleck, whom, it must be acknowledged, 'tis always a pleasure to meet. The price of board at this home-like hotel is $4 per day.

California Luxuries.

Now that the Lenten season is over, and sack-cloth and ashes have been laid aside, very opportunely comes along Booth, the well-known oyster man, who yesterday received a large consignment of California salmon and vegetables, all of which he is prepared to furnish his customers at the most reasonable rates.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Spring Revival Come at Last---A Lively Day at Lincoln Park.

A Prize Fight Matinee---Thrilling Description.

Horse Race Extraordinary---The Police Distanced.

For some time past the office of our sporting editor has been a sinecure. The squeamishness of modern society has quenched the manly spirit that was the delight of our sturdy ancestors. The sports have been apparently dead, and moth and rust have gathered on the armory of adjectives wherewith it was the reporter's glory and pride to deck the solid columns of narrative of desperate encounters of game cocks, gamey men, and gamier steeds. The glories of the chicken match have degenerated to a tussle with tough fowls at the boarding-houses; "P. R." has fallen to a plug-muss over night, and sawdust and Justice in the morning. The racing calendar shows nothing but the feats of Wabash avenue omnibus drivers.

Wonderful is the influence of spring. At her touch buds spring on froway bark, and tender blades on the dingy sward. It must have been responsive to the influences of spring that Lincoln Park yesterday, among its bursting buds and sprouting blades, brought out actually a prize-fight and a horse-race, and our reporter notes that several of the participants were sprung, which sustains the idea. The events were so far apart in time that they can be given without confusion, and to this task we address ourselves:

THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

At 10 o'clock a. m. a hack, containing six men, came to a halt on the turn of the Lake Shore Drive on Diversy street. Six men got out. The driver climbed down, selected with careful judgment a large straw, which he stuck in his mouth, and became a spectator. Two of the men stripped. One, it was observed, wore for his colors a pair of red suspenders, the other a very dirty shirt. The two walked into the middle of the drive, shook hands. Four men and the driver looked on. It was evidently a deliberate affair and meant business. After some sparring, the combatants got well at work. Owing to long disuse of our admirably supplied treasury of terms, it is rusty, or we would give what followed by rounds, only when the men got well at work they did not stop for rounds. Both put in hard hits. Red suspenders knocked down dirty shirt. D. S. got handsomely home under R. S.'s left peeper. D. S. down again. Emotion among observers. Bus-driver spit out his straw and got up on his box. D. S. clinches R. S. Both down. R. S. fastens his teeth in D. S.'s ear. Great excitement. Small man with one eye insists on stopping this thing. Large man in shabby overcoat tells him to hold off. Side show of a second fight imminent. Small man knocked down. Rushes about to find a stone. Don't find any. All this time R. S. and D. S. roll over and over on the park way, bleeding freely. Uncle Toby would have withdrawn "our army in Flanders" from competition. D. S. in the melee loses his distinguishing raiment, but is clothed with curses as with a garment. Small man at this juncture lifts up his voice like a pelican in the wilderness, "*P-o-l-i-c-e.*" Sure enough one of the city guardians is seen in the dim distance coming meditatively up around the bend. In three seconds the six men (that is half a second apiece) were in the hack and away it went up Diversey street, and our reporter climbed down from a small sapling into which he had ascended, not merely because Zaccheus like he is short, but because in all such cases he desires to be a strictly impartial observer. Total mean time 0h., 20m., 3s.

THE HORSE RACE.

At 3 o'clock p. m. there was a gathering on the Lake shore drive north of the bend, this time a larger one. The party came in several vehicles, which, except two, were carefully removed from the track. A scratch was made with a boot-heel clear across the road-way. Judges took their places. The steeds, a large black roan and a leggy bay, got a good send off, and away they went up the half mile stretch. Now the roan whisked his flying tail in the eyes of the bay. Then the bay lapped him. Roan broke into a run. Bay stuck to his trot, and so they came to the score. Immense excitement among fifty men and boys, who looked as if a stake of $2.50 on either side would beggar the whole squad. Time not noted by our reporter. Intense excitement around the grand stand, an oak stump. Party evidently had picked up and were using freely the profane expressions dropped by previous party, Red Suspenders and Dirty Shirt, as you catch fleas from where the beggar's blanket lay. At the mark again, false start, both steeds up in the air, drivers evidently warming to work, when thus from out the mid-air, as the Latin used to read, "voice and nothing else." It fell upon the sports as falls the hawk on tender chickens. "*Say, you fellers better git; the police are coming up round the bend.*"

Ah! then and there was rallying in hot speed;
The mustering squadron and the clattering car
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed.

And out upon Diversy street, where the prize-fighters went before, and with such a clattering and banging, that our reporter could not ask for a single name, and could not have heard it if he had. And up around the bend six stalwart policemen reared their stag-like frontlets, and peace reigned over the scene. Alas! we have no means of chronicling who owned roan or bay, and which was the favorite, or whether *Wilkes Spirit* had a reporter present. We have purchased a Sibley tent, a camp stool, and two blankets for our sporting editor, and he will be detailed to spend the rest of the season in Lincoln Park. If this be one day's fruits, and not a good day for sport either, what may not such a field render if worked by a reporter never off duty.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Five violators of the Sunday liquor law were fined by Justice Scully yesterday morning.

About $50 worth of napkin-rings were stolen from the boarding-house of Mrs. Ward, No. 44 South Sangamon street, on Sunday evening.

Patrick Flynn was before Banyon, yesterday morning, charged with stealing a quantity of butcher's tools. The case was continued until Wednesday.

An interesting revival is in progress at the Christian Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street. There will be preaching and a social meeting every evening during the week.

A boy was arrested on West Madison street, last Sunday evening, who had in his possession a roll of leather. The owner can have it by applying at the Central Police Station.

The prominent arrivals at Anderson's European Hotel, yesterday, were the State Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and David Stern, of New York.

A meeting of the Decoration Committees will be held this evening, at No. 180 Michigan avenue (Gardner House), for the purpose of making further arrangements for the proper observance of Decoration Day.

A heavy brick-wagon, driven by Thomas Hamell, ran into a light buggy, which was standing in front of the City Hall, on Adams street, yesterday afternoon, and completely demolished it.

A mass temperance meeting will be held this evening at the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets. Mr. A. D. Flagg will lecture, and other speakers of prominence in the cause will be in attendance.

The alarm of fire from Box 132, yesterday day morning, at 4 o'clock, was caused by fire being discovered in No. 85 East Indiana street, a saloon, kept by Patrick Phelan. Damage, $15; no insurance.

Capt. Elisha Lee, one of the oldest engineers on the lakes, died at his residence in Elgin on Saturday evening, and was buried yesterday with Masonic honors. He formerly came from Buffalo.

The regular monthly examination of candidates for situations as female teachers in the public schools of the city will be held at the Normal School building, on Monroe street, near Halsted, next Friday, commencing promptly at 9 a. m. Teachers of experience are needed.

A regular meeting of the West Chicago Lyceum will be held this evening at the Leavitt Street Congregational Church. The following subject will be discussed: "That penal transportation of convicts is more effective in preventing crime than solitary imprisonment."

On Sunday afternoon, in the absence of the family, the house of Mr. John Titcomb, at Riverside, was entered by burglars. About $600 worth of jewelry and clothing was stolen. The house was entered by a back window. The property has not been recovered.

On Saturday evening, two men went into the hardware store of W. L. Lundy, No. 856 State street, and offered to sell a package of knives and forks and some spoons. Upon being questioned, they said they would leave them and return. The property was sent to the Central Station, where it awaits identification.

James P. Gammon was arrested on Sunday evening, on the supposition that he had enticed an old gentleman named J. P. Gammon into the notorious bunko den, No. 66 West Washington street, and aided him to dispose of $200, without value received. Gammon swore that he was a business man, and knew nothing about the game. The case was continued until Thursday.

Among the arrivals at Burke's European Hotel, yesterday, were D. W. Munn, Cairo; Gen. W. W. Grant and C. H. Dwinell, Vermont; A. Bruce, Marseilles, Ill.; John W. Garden, Seneca, Ill.; T. J. Nichol, Hennepin, Ill.; W. H. Carey, Ottawa; H. A. Foster, New York; C. Armor, Pittsburgh; J. M. McIntyre, Troy, N. Y.; H. C. Goulding and wife, Lowell, Mass.; Judge R. Lowry, Fort Wayne, Ind.; F. A. Hinman, Corps Engineers, U. S. A.

The surveying party of the Chicago, Millington & Western Railway reached Millington on Saturday night, having run their first line through Warrenville and Aurora, and thence down the west bank of the Fox River. Several lines will be surveyed from Millington to Chicago before a final location is decided upon. Looking at the map, their natural line would seem to cross the Desplaines River somewhere near Lemont, approaching the city from the southwest.

It is rumored that at a meeting of pious people of all denominations, held at some mysterious place yesterday afternoon, it was resolved to request all the clergymen of the city to incorporate the following in their prayers next Sunday. It has special reference to the infidel cynic who walks among the churches for the *Sunday Times*: "May that person in our midst who has from time to time been sending forth unsought-for tidings to the public, be restored to his right frame of mind, and released from that state of mental derangement which makes him seek after public notoriety. May he be granted that character which he would have us believe he possesses, but appears to be devoid of."

There was considerable excitement created on West Madison street, yesterday morning, by a race between Officer Butler and a thief named Julius Tanner. The race resulted from the fact that Tanner had seen a man named David Ryan, recently from Dayton, O., place a small quantity of money in an envelope, and after seeing it sealed up, had snatched it from his hand, and ran away. The race was continued on Madison street to Union, and there the thief was caught. He was brought to the Madison street Station, where Judge Scully was holding court, and at once examined, and held for trial in the Criminal Court, in bonds of $1,000.

Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held three inquests yesterday. The first was held at the Morgue, on the body of the man supposed to be James Wilson, who was found in a ditch near Englewood crossing, on the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased was killed by a locomotive striking him. The second inquest was upon the body of the man who was found last Saturday morning in the rear of James Bawrock's, on the corner of Loomis and Evergreen streets. Dr. Emmons made a post mortem examination of the body, and found that death had resulted from inflammation of the heart. A verdict was rendered accordingly. The third inquest was upon the body of a still-born child, found in the rear of a house on Halsted street, near Madison. No verdict was rendered, there being no evidence.

At an early hour last Sunday morning Mr. Frank McLaughlin, Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, arrived in this city in charge of eighty-five English emigrants, from Yeoville, in Somersetshire. The party is on its way to settle along the line of the Northern Pacific, in Western Missouri or Minnesota. They are for the most part men of means and education. They intend to call their new home "New Yeoville." During the summer they will be joined by 2,000 or 2,500 others from the same locality, who will settle on the lands to be purchased by the pioneer band. It is understood that they have secured a tract of land 24 miles in length by 12 in breadth. The Rev. George Rogers accompanies the party. A cable dispatch announces that nearly 100 Germans left Bremen on the 3d inst., their intention being to settle on the same road. Manager Mead, of the Northern Pacific, announces that on the 1st of May he will be ready to handle freight for the Missouri River, and that the road will be formally opened to that point on the 15th or 20th of the same month.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

Comptroller Burley has has received the following estimates of the Health Department for the ensuing year:

For salaries of six members of the Board at $5.00 each	$3,000.00
For salary of Sanitary Superintendent	2,500.00
For salary of Health Officer	2,400.00
For salary of Secretary	1,600.00
For salary of Registration Clerk	1,200.00
For salary of Nuisance Clerk	1,100.00
For salaries of eighteen Sanitary Policemen at $9	16,200.00
For sanitary inspection and vaccination	3,000.00
For scavenger work per contract	37,247.00
For moving dead animals per contract	5,800.00
For disinfectants	500.00
For vaccine virus	500.00
For Small-Pox Hospital	6,000.00
For printing and stationery	2,000.00
For incidental expenses, postage, stamps, &c	1,600.00
For deficiency in last year's appropriation	4,429.84
Total for Health Department	$88,676.84

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Money was dear again today, but on the whole the market was easier than on the closing days of last week. The morning rates ranged at ¼@½ per cent per day, with the bulk of the business at ⅜, but in the afternoon there was a decline to 1-16@¼, with late dealings largely at ⅛. Street rumors generally agree that those brokers on the witness stand before the Grand Jury to-day were asked more about a conspiracy than any violation of the usury law, and readily answered in the negative. The express companies are in receipt of over two millions of currency to-day. Rumors were afloat that Secretary Richardson was about to sell five millions of gold and buy five millions of bonds, and order the prepayment of the May interest, but neither could be verified.

The failure of a minor tea house is reported; the name is not given.

Sterling was heavy at $107@107¼ for 60 days, and 108¼@108½c for sight.

Gold was early in the day advanced from 118¼ to 118¾, which brought considerable into the market, and the price fell to 118⅛, closing at 118⅛@118⅜. Loans, 4@7 per cent to 3-32 per diem. Clearings, $31,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $110,000. Customs receipts, $422,000.

Outstanding legal-tenders show a reduction of $119,000.

Governments were about ⅛ lower, closing steady. State bonds were dull and heavy.

Stocks ruled irregular. At the opening prices were a fraction lower than at the close on Saturday, but a stronger feeling soon set in, and the market continued to improve, until the first call was over. Thereafter there was a general decline till 2 o'clock, when the stringency in money mitigated somewhat, and the market became firm, and so continued until the close, with the latest figures a trifle below the highest of the day. Some investment shares sold during the day for cash at lower prices. The most active stocks have been Pacific Mail, New York Central, Western Union, and Rock Island. Panama made a brilliant dash from 106¼ to 110, closing a fraction off. Pacific ranged from 56⅛ to 57¾. New York Central from 100⅞ to 102. Rock Island from 108 to 109⅛. Lake Shore from 91⅛ to 92⅛, and Western Union from 84½ to 86.

Sterling, 7¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¼	Coupons, '67	119
5-20s of '62	117¼	Coupons, '68	117¼
Coupons, '64	117¾	10-40s	113¼
Coupons, '65	120¼	Currency 6s	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117	New 5s	115

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	78¾	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul pfd	72½
W. U. Tel	85¾	Wabash	69¾
Quicksilver	39	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	93½	Fort Wayne	92¾
Wells Fargo	80¾	Terre Haute	15
American Express	66¾	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	74	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	57½	Chicago & Alton pfd	109½
New York Central	101⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	44¾
Erie	65¼	C., C. & C	89
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q	108
Harlem	123¼	Lake Shore	92
Harlem pfd	124	Indiana Central	30¾
Michigan Central	104½	Illinois Central	114
Pittsburgh	88¾	Union Pacific stocks	33¾
Northwestern	78	Union Pacific bonds	86¾
Northwestern pfd	85	Central Pacific bonds	102¾
Rock Island	108⅛	Del., Lack. & Western	98¾
N. J. Central	98	B., H. & Erie	4
St. Paul	56¼		

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.—CATTLE—Yesterday and to-day, 850 cars, or 6,000 head; total for the week 7,170, against 6,420 last week. Market firm and active at an advance of ¼@½c. The yards were cleared of stock before noon. The quality was better on the average than for several weeks. Native steers and oxen, 11@14c; bulls at 5@6c live weight, and Texas and Cherokee cattle at 10¼@11¼c, to dress 56 and 57 lbs gross cwt. The market for dressed beef was stronger and more active at an advance of ¼@½c, selling readily at 9@12c in Washington Market. Among the sales of beeves were: 12 cars Illinois mixed weights at 11¼@13½c; 5 cars good, 7½ cwt, 13¼c; 13 cars do, 7¼ cwt, 12¼c; 4 cars extra do, 9 cwt, 13@14¼c; 1 car do strong, 9¼ cwt, $1.36 per head; 6 cars fair Missouri steers, 6¾@7¼, 11¼@12½c; 4 cars do, 6¾ cwt, 11¼c; 6 cars do, 6¾ cwt, 12@12½c; 5 cars Cherokee cattle, 6 cwt, 11c; 81 do, 6¾ cwt, 11¾c; 7 cars Texans, 5¾ cwt, 11c, and 10 cars do, 5½@6 cwt, 10¼@11¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—23 cars or 4,550 head; total, 14,690 for the week against 14,350 last week. Market firm, with a rising tendency. The offerings included 6 cars fair to prime clipped State and Ohio sheep, which sold at 6½@7½c, and 17 cars common to choice unshorn at 7½@8½c, mostly 8@8½c. Spring lambs are dull at 16@20c, with only a few small lots offered. Dressed mutton is doing better than at any time for many weeks, and sells quickly at 8½@12½c, chiefly 11@12c.

HOGS—Yesterday and to-day, 108 cars or 13,850 head, making 43,850 for the week against 39,990 last week. Market active and firm at 5¼@6¼c for live hogs, and 7¼@7¾c for city dressed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The week opens with a more active market, and dealers from the Northwest and and near by sections are operating more freely. Atlantic, Indian Head, and other leading makes of standard sheetings are largely sold ahead. Pocasset F brown sheetings are reduced to 8½c. Ticks, stripes, and denims are active, and checks are dull. Glazed cambrics are active. Double and twist cottonades are selling freely. Shirting stripe prints are nearly all reduced to 11c. Foreign goods are quiet.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Holiday in London and Liverpool.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 14.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, with some export demand, but business chiefly for home trade. Receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State at $6.00@6.60; common to good extra, $6.90@7.60; good to choice, $7.65@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio extra, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet, $4.10@5.75. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, $3.00@3.40. Wheat quiet; held firmly, but high prices asked checks trade; receipts, 13,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.53½@1.55; white Western, $1.90@1.94; choice No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.65 bid; fair do held at $1.63. Rye dull; small sales; Western, 82c. Barley quiet; Western, $1.02@1.02½. Malt neglected. Corn in fair demand for old; receipts, 7,000 bu; new mixed Western, 63¼@64½c; old do afloat, 65½c; do in store, 63½c; yellow, 64@65c. Oats in good demand, and firm; receipts, 8,000 bu; new mixed, 50@53½c; old do in store, 53@54c; white Western, 54@56c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet at 8½@8¾c.

EGGS—Quiet and easier at 18¼@19¼c.

HAY AND HOPS—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio, 16¼@19c. Sugar easier; fair to good refining, 7¾@8⅛c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 67@75c. Rice quiet at 7¼@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10@10½c; refined, 20¾@21c.

STOCK OF GRAIN—In warehouse; Wheat, 456,000 bu; corn, 1,677,000 bu; oats, 565,000; rye, 63,000 bu; barley, 70,000 bu; malt, 72,000 bu; peas, 4,000 bu.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and a shade easier; new mess, $17.37½; prime mess, $16.00@17.00. Beef steady and unchanged; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.00. Cut meats quiet; hams, 12@13c; shoulders, 7¾@8c; middles steady; short clear, 9½c; May and June, 9¾c; Western long clear, 9¼c. Lard firm; Western steam, 8 15-16@9c; kettle, 9 1-16c.

BUTTER—Firm; fine Ohio, 30@32c; fair to prime new State, 40@45c.

CHEESE—In good demand at 12@16½c.

WHISKY—A shade firmer at 91½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull; sales 1 car No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.55. Corn higher; sales 1,060 bu No. 2 at 53c in store; 4 cars on track at 52c. Oats dull but firm; no sales. Rye and barley neglected. Stock of grain very light.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.20¾. Corn steady; No. 2, 36½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27¼c. Rye dull; No. 1, 65c. Barley steady; No. 2, 77c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; some grades lower; superfine fall, $4.50@5.00; extra, $5.25@5.75; XX, $6.00@6.50. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2, spring, $1.18½@1.19; No. 3 fall, $1.60. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 32½@34½c on east track; 40½@41½c for sacked. Oats quiet; No. 2, 28c on east track; 33c sacked. Barley quiet. Rye dull; prime, 67c.

WHISKY—No sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders sold at 5½c spot. Bacon stronger; clear sides, 9½c seller May; 10½c seller last half July and August. Lard wanted at 8c, but held higher.

HOGS—FIRM, at $4.50@5.75.

CATTLE—Dull; Texans, $2.00@5.00; fat natives, $4.75@5.87½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, $7.40@7.65. Wheat steady at $1.65@1.67. Corn steady at 40c. Rye quiet at 80c. Oats steady at 31@38c.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Mess pork held at $16.75, with $16.50 freely bid. Lard quiet and firm; steam 8¼c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats, strong sales; shoulders, 6¼@6½c buyer April; sales, clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8¾c; held at 8¾c; light offerings at close, and held higher. Bacon strong, with light offerings; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9c; clear, held at 9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at 85c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red held at $1.72; No. 2, $1.63. Corn quiet at 46@47c. Oats quiet at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined a shade weaker, but unchanged; car lots, 18c; small lots, 19@20c; Ohio legal test, 24½@25c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat strong and 2c higher; amber Michigan, $1.65@1.66½ spot; $1.68¾ seller May; No. 1 red, $1.72@1.73½; No. 2 do, $1.66. Corn dull and nominal; white, 41c. Oats dull; No. 2, 35c; Michigan, 35½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

Illinois and Michigan Canals.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 14.—ARRIVED: Wasp, Summit, 35 yds stone; Atlantic, Morris, 5,600 bu corn.

CLEARED: Rescue, Lemont, light; Reliance, Lemont, light; Edwin Walker, Lemont; Traveler, Lemont; H. S. Carpenter, Lemont; S. & T., Lemont; R. H. Atkinson, Lemont; Col. Martin, Lemont; Martin Hogan, Lemont; Constitution, Lemont; Augusta Hogan, Lemont; May Flower, Willow Springs; Sun Rise, Marseilles, light.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NAVIGATION OPEN!

FOR GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON.

The Elegant Passenger Steamer MUSKEGON, will leave for above-named ports,

Tuesday Evening, 15th inst., at 7 o'clock.

The Passenger Steamer CORONA will leave for ST. JOSEPH

This (Tuesday) Evening, at 11 o'clock.

Office and Docks foot of Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE,
General Agents.

FOR SALE.

TENTS

For sale cheap: 350 Wall, House, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Ordnance Stores, to be sold cheap.

COL. O. LIPPINCOTT,
Government Goods Depot,
195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $8.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $8.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between N. C. Johnson and A. W. Johnson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing by said firm will be paid by said N. C. Johnson, and all debts due said firm are to be collected by him. N. C. JOHNSON.
Dated Chicago, April 14, 1873. A. W. JOHNSON.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, April 14.

In the local money market there is nothing worthy of special note. The supply of money continues fair, though the demand is active, and likely to increase for two or three weeks yet. The general expectation, however, is that after navigation opens, and the grain now held here begins to go forward, the supply of money will be large.

Exchange is very scarce, and several of the banks being unable to buy what they wanted at 60c per $1,000 premium, have shipped large amounts of currency to New York within the last few days.

THE NEW YORK BANKS.

The New York papers having laid a great deal of stress upon the effect of the manipulations of the cliques as the cause of the stringency of the money market of that city, the Boston *Advertiser* claims that they have had very little to do with it, and prints the following table, showing a decline in the amount of legal-tenders held by the New York banks from year to year as evidence that the banks of that city have steadily been growing poorer, from year to year, from some more permanent and steadily-operating cause than anything as transient as the manipulations of the cliques.

The table represents the number of millions of legal-tenders held by the banks in corresponding weeks ending on the days of March and April during five years, as below:

1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
March	*March*	*March*	*March*	*March*
20...51	19...53	18...55¾	16...43	15...39
27...50¼	26...52½	25...55	23...42.6	22...38.3
April	*April*	*April*	30...41.6	29...38.7
3...48¾	2...50	1...53.2	*April*	*April*
10...48¾	9...47¾	8...50.9	6...38.7	5...34.9
17...51	16...50	15...52.5	13...36.8	
	23...53	22...56.5	20...40	
			27...45.5	

Thus it appears that there has been a nearly equal decline in the reserve in the corresponding weeks of the last five years, showing either that "cliques" have nothing to do with it, or that they choose the same week each year for their operations, which they would hardly have done unless there were some more remote cause to which they were subservient like the forestallers aforesaid. What makes the effects more apparent this year is this, that the banks are sailing closer to the wind and getting weaker with each year. If the legal restriction on reserve were taken off, as many demand, the banks would in a few years sail as close to nothing as they now do to the legal limit.

If any one wishes to see how the process of inflation is going on, and how the bullion is straining at the strings, we invite their attention to a few comparative figures from the returns of all the National Banks of the United States, the numbers expressing millions.

	Capital.	Loans and discounts.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Surplus†.	National bank notes.	Individual deposits.	United States deposits.
January, 1866	403	499	17	188	71	213	463	...
July, 1866	403	548	12½	201	...	267	533	36
July, 1867	418	588	9½	178	94	291	538	30
July, 1868	420	656	21	164	109	295	576	25
October 9, 1869	426	680	23	129	127	294	511	7
March 24, 1870	427	708	37	126	123	292	516	6
October 8, 1870	430	712	18	119	132	292	501	6
April 29, 1871	447	776	23	‡140	142	306	611	6
October 2, 1871	458	828	13	134	143	315	601	21
February 27, 1872	464	838	25	116	147	323	604	...
October 3, 1872	480	873	10	112	157	333	613	9
February, 1873	485	906	17½	98	163	335	654	7

*Including compound interest notes and 3 per cent certificates.
† Including undivided profits.
‡ Including clearing-house certificates.

Comment upon this is unnecessary. It is generally supposed that since Congress stopped McCulloch in his contraction of the currency, the latter has remained stationary, whereas, in fact, inflation has been going on at a tremendous pace and is now receiving a decided check. The battle must soon be fought whether the country is to embark upon fresh issues of greenbacks with indefinite depreciation, or whether there shall be such a forced recoil of prices as is implied in the very idea of specie payments. On the one side are 1,900 national banks with their debtors, and on the other the sovereign people. We await the result.

EXPORTS OF WESTERN PRODUCTS.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics with the figures of our foreign trade up to Oct. 31, 1872, and corrected up to Feb. 1, 1873, has just been published, and contains some interesting information. The table of exports and imports for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1872, as compared with the corresponding period of 1871, presents some curious changes in the relative exports of some important articles of Western and Southern production in the two seasons, from which we select the following:

Exports for ten months ended Oct. 31:

	1871.	1872.
Corn, bu	18,431,859	40,358,906
Wheat, bu	29,683,151	21,096,207
Cotton, lbs	1,118,079,271	691,027,547
Bacon and hams, lbs	78,310,618	228,694,822
Lard, lbs	108,134,088	174,148,314

The report also contains a table of the values of exports of domestic products for each of the last three years, ending June 30, from which we select the following articles in the relative annual reports of which there has been the greatest change:

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Corn	$ 1,287,575	$ 7,458,997	$ 23,894,365
Wheat	47,171,229	45,143,424	38,915,060
Wheat flour	21,169,593	24,093,184	17,955,684
Cotton	227,027,624	218,327,009	180,684,595
Gold	42,915,976	43,883,802	72,798,240
Bacon & hams	6,123,113	8,126,683	21,126,599
Lard	5,933,397	10,563,020	20,177,619
Petroleum	32,101,485	36,357,380	34,058,390
Leaf tobacco	21,100,420	19,908,797	24,136,166

The above nine articles constitute about 80 per cent of our total annual exports of domestic products. The total value of exports of all exports of domestic products in the year ending June 30, 1870, was $499,092,143; for 1871 it was $562,518,651, and for 1872 $549,219,718.

The figures in the above table show that in the year ending June 30, 1872, there was an aggregate increase of exports of the three Western products, corn, bacon, and lard, to the value of over $50,000,000 more than the value of exports of the same articles in 1870. This important fact helps to account for the present prosperous condition of the Western States as compared with some other parts of the country. The export trade is showing a very large increase this year over 1872. The returns are not easily obtained, but, so far as can be ascertained, there is a gain everywhere. There are no statistics as yet from the southern cotton ports, but the following table shows the exports from four other leading ports of the country for the first quarter of the present year as compared with the same period in 1872:

	1873.	1872.
New York	$64,387,898	$53,016,228
San Francisco	10,976,545	7,301,158
Boston	7,784,506	6,303,878
Philadelphia	3,925,396	3,850,189
Total, four ports	$87,074,345	$70,472,048

This is an increase of $16,602,297 in three months, being a gain of more than 23 per cent. The most wonderful increase is that in San Francisco, where the exports of specie to foreign countries have declined by several million dollars,—this loss and the net gain of three and a half millions being made up by the enormous shipments of wheat to Europe.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Congress having recently fixed the mint value of the pound sterling of Great Britain at 4 dollars, 86 cents, 6½ mills, the long-accepted practice of calculating and selling exchange on London on the conventional basis of 4 dollars, 44 cents, 4 mills to the pound sterling will cease *after the 1st of January next*. All contracts thereafter made on this basis are declared null and void. The pound sterling or sovereign of Great Britain being now worth 4 dollars, 86 cents, 6½ mills, the actual par of exchange is 100 per cent, whereas the conventional value under the old practise is made 109¼ per cent. After next New Year exchange will be quoted at a discount, or at a premium on the real par, according to the ruling of the market. Thus, what we now call 107½ per cent would be about 98 per cent, and what we call 110 per cent would be about 100½ per cent.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¼	117
5-20s of '64	119	119¼
5-20s of '65	119¾	119½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117	117¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¾	118½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116¾	117
10-40s	112¾	113
U. S. 5s, (New Issue)	114¾	115
Gold and Gold Coupons	117¾	118¾
Gold Exchange		118¾
Sterling Exchange, (Large Drafts	107½@108¾	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s. 92@95		....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, April 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dickson st, n w corner of Blanche st, e f, Lot 26, dated April 14; consideration, $1,000.

Mohawk st, s of and near Menomonee st, e f, Lot 57, dated April 14; consideration, $900.

McReynolds st, between Wood st and Ridgeville road, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $775.

Emerald av, n of and near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $750.

Lots 46 and 47, in Walker's s ½ of n w ¼ of Block 11, of e ½ Section 31, 39, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $1,200.

Sedgwick st, n w cor of Sophia st, e f, 81x124½ ft, dated April 8; consideration, $7,290.

Lot 35, in Block 14, in Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated June 6, 1872; consideration, $450.

Dashiel st, bet Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 4; consideration, $600.

Spruce st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, Lot 33, dated April 12; consideration, $975.

Wilcox st, e of California av, n f, 27x124 7-10 ft, dated April 7; consideration, $1,050.

Thirty-fifth st, n e cor of Lincoln st, s f, Lot 98, dated Nov. 25, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lot 12 of Lots 10 and 15, &c., in Block 3, United States Bank Addition, dated April 4; consideration, $1,000.

Michigan av, 125 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 50x174 8-10 ft, with improvements, dated March 15; consideration, $15,000.

West Twentieth st, 166 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated March 3; consideration, $1,000.

Summer st, s w cor of Thirtieth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb 26; consideration, $900.

Summer st, 25 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb 26; consideration, $750.

Emma st, w of Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan 15; consideration, $1,000.

West Washington st, near n w cor of Falls st, s f, Lot 8, dated April 5; consideration, $1,200.

Harvard st, 178 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated March 9; consideration, $1,000.

Western av, n w cor of Marvin st, e f, 72x124 ft, dated March 22; consideration, $2,725.

Walsh st, bet May and Fisk sts, s f, lot 25, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $1,000.

Oak st, bet North Wells and Franklin sts, n f, 30 ft to alley, dated March 15; consideration, $3,000.

Oak st, bet North Wells and Franklin sts, n f, 27¼ ft to alley, dated March 26; consideration, $2,750.

Park av, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, und ½ of 25x124 ft, dated April 3; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 13, in Pope's part of Block 8, in Cook and Anderson's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1, 1870; consideration, $800.

Hubbard st, n e corner of Robey st, s f, Lot 31, dated April 9; consideration, $2,000.

The premises No. 159 South Robey st, dated April 12; consideration, $10,000.

West Washington st, 50 ft e of Paulina st, s f, 46½x131 4-10 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $18,000.

Burnside st, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 11; consideration, $4,500.

West Tyler st, between Hoyne and Leavitt sts, n f, Lot 27, dated April 14; consideration, $4,500.

Butterfield st, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated April 7; consideration, $2,800.

Butterfield st, near Twenty-eighth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 19; consideration, $1,360.

Wallace st, s of and near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 7; consideration, $750.

Madison st, 110 ft e of Franklin st, s f, 50x180 ft, dated April 10; consideration, $62,500.

Prairie av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $3,666.

Price place, 200 ft w of Desplaines st, s f, 25 ft, running half way, dated March 8; consideration, $2,450.

West Washington st, between Desplaines and Jefferson sts, n f, Lots 1 to 3 of Lot 2, dated April 10; consideration, $31,500.

Burnside st, n w cor of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 48½x104 ft, dated April 14; consideration, $6,000.

Hastings st, between Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 12; consideration, $1,100.

Vincennes av, 132 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 20x110 ft, with building, dated April 1; consideration, $4,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Fullerton av, between Larrabee and Hurlbut st, s f, 40½x174 6-10 ft, dated April 12; consideration, $3,300.

Lots 25 to 27, in Block 5, of Block 5 of Baxter's s w ¼ of s e ¼ of Section 20, 40, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Drexel boulevard, near Oakwood av, w f, 40x70 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $6,400.

40x70 ft, adjoining the above, dated March 27; consideration, $6,400.

Thirty-ninth st, 141 ft w of Pierson av, s f, 42 9-10x125 ft, dated April 14; consideration, $600.

Lot 20 of Dunaway's Block 1, of Pryer's n e ¼ of Section 4, 38, 14, dated March 10; consideration, $850.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,418	8,116	9,705	6,416
Wheat, bu	7,240	7,050	22,746	64,576
Corn, bu	55,680	159,730	8,995	59,754
Oats, bu	44,870	34,140	13,584	35,968
Rye, bu		350	2,496	2,575
Barley, bu	6,215	4,840	10,781	1,300
Grass seed, lbs	86,950	74,747	29,213	135,117
Flax seed, lbs				5,343
Broom corn, lbs	10,600	10,000	14,000	730
Cured meats, lbs	95,080	170,580	327,120	326,991
Beef, brls		70	5	65
Pork, brls		67	1,183	684
Lard, lbs	19,060	225,360	18,891	171,780
Tallow, lbs	15,900	14,470	22,225	600
Butter, lbs	23,283	35,565		24,600
Dressed hogs, No	6	28		
Live hogs, No	4,291	3,151	11,473	4,505
Cattle, No	617	592	1,215	1,865
Sheep, No	422	93	1,141	
Hides, lbs	25,155	103,085	319,596	44,840
Highwines, brls	88	414	332	559
Wool, lbs	73,667	20,580	4,928	13,000
Potatoes, bu	2,565	8,823	2,151	1,050
Lumber, m ft	439	1,457	1,874	890
Shingles, m	248	2,270	2,104	1,301
Lath, m	45	163	13	31
Salt, brls	140		838	838

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 7,847 bu wheat; 2,461 bu corn; 1,210 bu oats; 1,503 bu rye; 1,471 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 5 cars wheat; 15 cars corn; 8 cars oats; 1 car barley. Total, 51 cars, or 25,000 bu. Also by canal, 37,000 bu corn and 6,000 bu oats.

At 3 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) the price of regular grain will take an upward jump, owing to the fact that after that time deliveries cannot be made on the basis of 4c storage. On grain that is subject to 4c charges, or more, the party making delivery must deduct so much as will make the grain run five days longer, with only 2c storage due at the end of that time. With this change the season of navigation theoretically opens; but it will probably be a week, and may be two weeks, before the first vessel will pass through the Straits of Mackinaw.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet to-day, but generally firmer, in consequence of light receipts and anticipated stormy weather. As there was not much product offering, but little was done; indeed, the number of cash transactions was unusually small, even for the winter season. There was not much in the general tone of advices from other points to stimulate prices; and the increased confidence was rather on the part of holders than buyers.

There was fair activity in the different departments of the dry goods market, and a firm, healthy feeling again prevailed. Prices were without material change. Groceries met with rather more inquiry, and in anticipation of continued improvement in the demand, dealers were firm in their views. Canned goods were quiet, with no change in prices except for Yarmouth corn, which advanced to $3.25@3.50. The cheese, coal, butter, and dried fruit markets were without decided change. Fish were in good request and Bay mackerel advanced a trifle. Other descriptions ruled steady as previously quoted. Hay remains dull. Hides and leather were steady and firm. The oil trade was fairly active, with prices firm except for turpentine, which was "off" 1c. Paints, colors, pig-iron, and tobacco remain unchanged.

Trade at the lumber-yards was tolerably fair to-day, and prices were without essential change. The hardware trade continues active, and the market for metals, nails, and tinners' stock is firm. Iron was unchanged. Imported stock is held firmly, but common American iron is rather weak, though without quotable change. The demand for naval stores is increasing, and prices rule steady. Salt was in fair request at the quoted prices. Brick, lime, and cement were in moderate demand. There was no particular change in the wool market. Western manufactures are about the only buyers, and prices are weak and declining. Hops remain quiet and firm. Broom corn was unchanged. Timothy seed was in active demand, and firm at $2.90@3.35. Other seeds were in moderate request and firm. There was no change in green fruits; the demand for choice stock is fair. Apples are easy; other fruit remains firm. Potatoes continue to meet with an active local and shipping demand, and choice peachblows are firm at 60@62c on track. Poultry was scarce and firm at former prices. There was a fair demand for eggs from local dealers and shippers at 12@13c.

Highwines were quiet and steady at Saturday's quotations, closing firm in sympathy with the latest advices from New York. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 86½c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominal at the rates quoted last week. Carriers asked 16c for corn by sail to Buffalo, but it was generally understood that a few vessels could have been obtained at 15c for corn, or 16c for wheat. Through rates by lake and rail are quoted at 31c for corn and 33c for wheat to New York, and 33½c for corn to Boston.

Provisions were quiet but strong, mess pork advancing 20c per brl, lard 5c per 100 lbs, and meats ⅛c per lb, except hams, which were unchanged. Very little product was offered, and the demand was urgent from a few buyers. The rapid decrease in stocks is alarming the short interest in pork and lard, but there is not much disposition apparent to buy to hold, as many operators think that prices have been run up higher than the situation will warrant unless a corner be developed. In meats the feeling is different; they are wanted for eating, and several orders are here for two or three weeks past, the limits of which have been shifted up more than once, but always kept ⅛c under the market. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $16.00@16.05; do seller May, $16.10@16.15; do seller June, $16.40@16.45; do seller July, $16.60@16.65; prime mess, none here; old pork, $15.00@15.50. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.35@8.40; do seller May, $8.50@8.55; do seller June, $8.70@8.75. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¼@6⅝c for shoulders; 8@8⅛c for long clear; 8⅛@8¼c for for short ribs; and 8⅜@8½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 7⅛@8c for Cumberlands; 8½c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c, for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $16.00; 2,000 brls do, seller June, at $16.40; 500 brls do at $16.35; 1,000 tcs lard, seller May, at 8½c; 250 tcs do, seller June, 8⅝c; 75 tcs summer lard at 8¼c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 6¼c; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller June, at 8⅜c; 20,000 lbs dry salted hams (18@19 lbs) at 10½c.

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, say:

The high prices ruling through the Western States for summer hogs, and the active preparations making by packers at several leading points, including Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and several of the larger packing places in the region of the Upper Mississippi, demonstrate the fact that packers are aware of the shortness of winter supplies, and are doing what they can to supply the deficiency, and are paying not 3½@4c, as in the winter, but 4½@5c, and in extreme cases 6c in Chicago, as on a late occasion, when a contract for 50,000 was reported to have been entered into for July delivery. The demand for boxed meats, hams, and prime mess pork for the European trade, is so much in excess of any previous year that it stimulates to the most active exertions, and will, doubtless, result in a larger production than has even been dreamed of in this country, where ice or summer-cure is comparatively a novelty, and a mere exceptional business; but it has been so greatly improved within the past three years that the hazards attending it in its earlier years have been overcome, and the meats are growing in favor with consumers, even in the Southern States and in Europe, who are the largest buyers, whilst in the city trades they are steadily gaining a preference because of their more savory character.

Flour was rather less active, but in fair demand, chiefly on local account, only a few inquiries being made by shippers. The market was firm, in sympathy with wheat, especially as the reported shipments exceeded the receipts, and flour was quoted more active in New York. Some holders asked a small advance on previous prices, but no general change was effected in quotations. Bran was plenty, and dull. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras, unsound, at $7.50; 50 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.70; 100 brls do at $6.60; 50 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do $6.25; 1,050 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.12½. Total, 1,700 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $9.00 on track. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75	@ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00	@ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.40
Bran	9.00	@ 9.50
Middlings	10.00	@14.00

Wheat was less active, and averaged 1c higher than on Saturday, taking as the basis the options which are not affected by the change from winter to summer storage. The market was strong till some time past noon, in sympathy with greater firmness in Milwaukee, and the fact of decreasing receipts here, the arrivals reported this morning being very small, while the shipments were comparatively liberal. It weakened when New York was quoted inactive and heavy. The continued smallness of our receipts excited considerable comment, especially as it is known to be due to the fact that the wheat is going round us in railroad cars to the Eastern States—much of it direct from the Mississippi River. Seller May opened at $1.21⅝, advanced to $1.23, and declined to $1.22 at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.17⅞@1.18⅛, closing dull at $1.18. Seller June sold at $1.23⅝@1.25, closing at about $1.24. Receipts of No. 2 spring, having a few days to run on 2c storage, were in fair request by shippers, at $1.20⅞@1.21, but little was offered. No. 1 spring was inactive. No. 3 spring was quiet at $1.10¼, and rejected do at 95c, both on 2c storage. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 spring, 2c storage, at $1.21; 1,200 bu do at $1.20⅞; 2,400 bu do at $1.20⅞; 5,000 bu do (hard) at $1.21½; 5,000 bu regular at $1.18⅜; 10,000 bu do at $1.18⅛; 15,000 bu do at $1.18¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.18; 10,000 bu do at $1.17⅞; 15,000 bu do at $1.17½; 3,600 bu No. 3 spring, fresh, at $1.10¼; 400 bu rejected spring at 95c. Total, 80,800 bu.

Corn was strong, but less active, averaging ⅛@¼c higher under a rather light demand, but with few offerings, owing to small receipts. New York was quoted firmer, but the chief cause of the stronger feeling here was probably the fact that the first canal arrivals of the season, 37,000 bu, which came in this morning, was all inspected as rejected. It had been sold to arrive as No. 2, and it was stated that the parties owning it were in the market buying up receipts for No. 2 to deliver in its place. This demand caused a stronger feeling all round. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 31⅛@31⅝c; gilt edged receipts at 33⅞@34c; seller May at 34⅝@35c; and seller June at 36⅞@37⅛c, all closing at medium figures. Seller July was quoted at 38⅞@39c, and seller August at 40c. Rejected was in fair demand, and stronger, at 29@29½c in store, and 31c afloat. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2, new receipts, at 34c; 1,600 bu do at 33⅞c; 26,000 bu regular at 31⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 31½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 29½c; 800 bu do at 29c; 30,000 bu do at 31c, afloat. Total, 78,200 bu.

Oats were more active, and ⅛@¼c higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn, being also reported stronger in New York. The demand was principally for a few cash lots to fill options for delivery this month, which, if not delivered tomorrow, would involve a loss equal to the amount to be taken off winter storage to make regular summer delivery. Seller the month sold at 24⅛@24⅝c; seller May at 28⅜@28⅝c, and seller June at 29⅜@30c, all closing firm at the outside. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 27⅞c; 4,200 bu do at 27c; 15,000 bu regular at 24⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 24⅝c; 20,000 bu do at 24⅛c; 1,200 bu rejected, A. D. & Co., at 24⅛c; 600 bu do at 24⅞c; 600 bu do at 24c; 1,800 bu by sample, mixed, at 28½c, on track. Total, 54,600 bu.

Rye was quiet, but ½@1c higher, under a fair demand, with light offerings. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2, on 2c storage, at 64c, and 400 bu by sample at 65c. Seller May sold at 66c.

Barley was irregular, and less active, but averaged 1c higher on No. 2 than at the close on Saturday, owing to a moderate demand for this month's delivery—opening at 69c, and closing at about 70c. New receipts of No. 2, in favorite houses, were held at 75c. Seller May was very dull, selling at 70c, but offered for less at one time. No. 3 was nominal at 60@62c outside the Rock Island. Cash sales were reported of 2,600 bu No. 2 (N. S.) at 71c; 1,200 bu do at 70c; 5,000 bu do at 69c; 400 bu No. 3 (Central) at 62c; 400 bu rejected fresh at 45c; 800 bu do (Central) at 42½c; 1,600 bu do at 41c; 800 bu do at 40c; 1,200 bu by sample at 95c; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 80c; 5,400 bu at 60c; 400 bu at 51c; 400 bu do at 46c. Total, 21,800 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York "Produce Exchange Weekly" has the following:

There were in transit for the United Kingdom, March 27, 1873, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and the Baltic Sea ports, 294 cargoes of wheat and 41 cargoes of corn, against 120 cargoes of wheat and 38 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1872, and 114 cargoes of wheat and 20 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date of 1871. The cargoes of wheat in transit March, 27, 1873, comprised 201 from the Pacific coast, averaging 48,000 bu each, equal to 9,648,000 bu, and 84 cargoes from other parts of the world, averaging about 24,000 bu each, equal to 2,708,000 bu, making a grand total of wheat in transit for United Kingdom, March 27, 1873, of 12,356,000 bu, against 11,928,000 bu Jan 1, 1873. Included in the 93 cargoes from Southeastern Europe and other ports, "there were 20 steamers with about 800,000 bu. The amount in transit March 27, 1872, was about 2,880,000 bu. Included in the list of wheat cargoes, there are 6 from Australia, with estimated aggregate of cargoes of 200,000 bu.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles, March 14, 1873, was 7,246,211 metrical quintals of 220⅛ lbs avoirdupois each against 1,350,000 metrical quintals at the corresponding date in 1872. The imports at Marseilles, from the 8th to the 14th of March, 1873, were 72,000 metrical quintals, including 18,500 from Russia, 26,200 from Turkey, 13,800 from the Danube, 7,800 from Italy, and 5,700 from Algeria. The imports from Aug. 1, 1872, to March 14, 1873, were 1,960,800 metrical quintals, against 3,977,630 metrical quintals for the corresponding period in 1871-2. The imports from Jan. 1, 1873, to March 14, 1873, were 549,400 metrical quintals, against 1,023,900 metrical quintals for the corresponding period in 1872.

Advices from Rostock, Germany, are favorable for the crops, which, with few exceptions, look well. Supplies were light, stocks moderate, market firm. There were orders for Belgium, but at too low limits to be filled.

The London cable report of the 9th inst. gives the imports of flour and wheat into the United Kingdom, for the week ending April 5, 1873, at 160,000 to 170,000 quarters, and the farmers' deliveries for same time at 40,000 to 50,000 quarters in the 150 towns, and 160,000 to 200,000 quarters in the Kingdom. The higher amounts being taken, the supply for the week ending the 5th of April was 370,000 quarters, against an average weekly consumption of 400,000 to 423,000 quarters, which indicates diminishing stocks in granary.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles on the 20th of March, 1873, was 50,281.43 metrical quintals of 220⅛ lbs avoirdupois each, against upwards of 1,000,000 metrical quintals at the corresponding date in 1872. The stock of wheat in Odessa has been reduced since Jan. 1, 1873, from 900,000 tschetwerts. The stock on the opening of navigation in 1872 was about 1,500,000 tschetwerts. Navigation at Odessa has not been closed during the past winter, while in the winter of 1871-2 it was closed for a considerable period. The steamer shipments this last winter have been large and continuous.

The wheat arriving at Marseilles is mostly forwarded by rail to Switzerland.

The imports of wheat, flour included, into the United Kingdom, from Sept. 1, 1872, to March 22, 1873, less the exports, have been equal to 7,578,216 qrs, or 60,625,728 bu, which is at the rate of 13,646,514 qrs gross imports per annum. The gross imports in crop year, September to September, 1871-'72, were 9,765,290 qrs; in 1870-'71, 9,260,676 qrs; in 1869-'70, 10,288,885 qrs; and in 1868-'69, 8,176,228 qrs. The imports from Sept. 1, 1872, to March 22, 1873, 60,625,728 bu, plus the amount in transit for United Kingdom of 12,356,000 bu, make nearly 73,000,000 bu of the required imports already provided for.

The exports of grain from the Russian ports of the Azov Sea from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, for five years, in tschetwerts of 5 bu .95205 fraction, or nearly 6 bu each:

From	Wheat.	Maize	Oats.	Barl'y	Rye.
Taganrog-Rostoff	1,479,092	......	2,100	176,993	119,567
Yeisk	69,285	......	......	4,394	......
Marianopli	753,384	......	......	44,407	11,570
Berdoanski	1,110,974	......	330	50,550	38,106
Genitsk	45,000	......	......	......	......
Kertch	11,600	......	......	1,000	......
Total, 1872	3,469,385	......	2,430	277,344	169,243
Total, 1871	4,812,285	12,605	139,326	460,962	440,795
Total, 1870	5,170,530	......	198,358	831,647	494,760
Total, 1869	4,092,256	......	22,275	340,861	188,969
Total, 1868	4,037,888	11,033	1,510	397,326	545,500
Average 5 years	4,316,459	6,615	72,799	461,640	355,853

The average yearly exports of wheat from the ports of the Azov, expressed in bushels, has been equal to 25,691,780 bushels for the last five years, against 20,649,655 bushels exported in 1872, a deficiency below the average of 5,042,125 bu.

The stock of wheat in Odessa, March 1, 1873, is estimated to have been reduced from 900,000 tschetwerts Jan. 1, 1873, to 400,000 tschetwerts March 1, 1873. The stock of wheat in Odessa at the opening of navigation in 1872 was 1,500,000 tschetwerts, or about 9,000,000 bushels, against 2,400,000 bushels March 1, 1873.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on New York canals, was, April 5, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	483,904	1,866,207	666,598	83,630
Albany	55,000	4,000	116,500	86,000
Buffalo	49,597	52,353	56,411	33,683
*Chicago	2,401,288	6,169,618	1,782,118	279,316
Milwaukee	2,197,000	60,000	514,000	100,000
Duluth	77,915	......	......	......
Toledo	898,012	1,112,446	188,215	......
Detroit	236,100	59,520	83,797	35,587
*Oswego	50,000	45,000	1,000	40,000
St. Louis	330,764	354,723	112,440	1,694
Boston	6,330	161,122	170,317	83,818
Toronto	433,977	500	10,824	58,412
Montreal	137,137	222,295	63,797	6,468
*Philadelphia	100,000	140,000	45,000	35,000
*Baltimore	25,000	169,244	40,000	......
Rail shipments	279,378	284,823	212,969	88,084
On N. Y. canals	53,120	164,457	85,200	78,138
Total—Apr. 5, '73	7,508,473	10,987,828	3,950,195	901,878
Total—Mar. 29, '73	7,526,623	11,150,249	4,025,700	1,049,715
Total—Mar. 22, '73	7,413,589	11,658,196	4,085,570	1,218,798
Total—Mar. 15, '73	7,335,829	11,720,199	4,096,257	1,365,276
Total—Mar. 8, '73	7,213,168	11,327,105	3,910,298	1,534,883
Total—Mar. 1, '73	7,124,745	11,104,700	3,848,000	1,550,683
Total—Apr. 6, '72	9,332,366	11,255,813	5,218,696	1,580,165

*Estimated.
Stock afloat in Chicago not included.

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ended April 8, 1873, and since Jan. 1, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Liverpool	....	....	32,929	....
London	2,012	7,515	....	....
Glasgow	....	....	38,863	....
Queenstown	....	12,210	....	....
Havre	20	....	....	....
Bremen	....	....	7,092	....
Rotterdam	....	....	8,269	....
West Indies	10,772	....	6,870	298
B. N. Col	....	....	....	....
British Guiana	2,200	....	800	....
Venezuela	2,128	3,000	1,600	....
Brazil	1,785	....	....	....
Argentine Republic	138	....	....	....
New Granada	516	....	....	....
Total	19,571	22,725	96,422	298
Previous week	16,425	37,166	106,215	967
Cor'ding week in 1872	21,242	100,805	228,676	887
From Jan. 1, 1873	297,432	997,712	3,289,515	6,299
From Jan. 1, 1872	248,961	1,918,281	4,016,904	9,148
From Jan. 1, 1871	361,646	2,658,205	1,072,115	14,186
From Jan. 1, 1870	441,115	2,566,508	85,781	7,971
From Jan. 1, 1869	270,850	2,254,845	840,205	35,809

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in fair demand and ⅛c higher, closing at $1.18⅛ seller the month, and $1.22⅛@1.22⅝ seller May. Corn was also in good demand and ⅛c higher, closing at 31⅝c asked seller the month, and 35c asked seller May. Provisions and other grain were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 14.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand and steady at $1.78@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no change to note. The demand is moderate and mainly for the higher grades of corn. Prices range as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 9@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate demand. Choice hand-picked beans are firm. We again quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls) $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Lime cement and common brick were in tolerably fair request for the season. Prices are without essential change, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.00@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee, $32.50, delivered; Racine, $26.50, delivered; Hillsdale, $25.00, delivered; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x40 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—There was a good demand for good to choice table butter, which, being in limited supply was firmly held. Other descriptions were dull, and are tending lower. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@31c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 34@38c; medium to good, 25@30c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—Was firm at former quotations. The demand continues steadily fair at the prices following: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CANNED GOODS—Corn is scarce and prices are working upward, Yarmouth advancing 25c per doz today. Tomatoes are also in short supply and will probably advance, but aside from this no decided changes are looked for. Chow-chow is firmer, in consequence of the high gold premium. Domestic pickles are easier. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.35@	3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Raspberries	2.50@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@	2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.65@	2.85
Corn, Elgin	2.85@	3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@	2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@	2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@	1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs full weight	2.20@	2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@	1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@	2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@	11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@	6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@	9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@	5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@	8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@	5.25
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	3.75@	4.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75@	3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@	6.75
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@	4.00
Chow Chow (C. & C.), qts	6.50@	7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@	4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@	10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@	6.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50@	7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@	4.25

CHEESE—The demand for this staple was light and mainly confined to the best grades. There is very little fine cheese remaining in the market, and holders are obtaining outside quotations. Low grades are weak and irregular. We repeat our quotations of Saturday: New York factory, 16@16½c; Ohio factory, 14@15½c; Western factory, 14@15½c.

COAL—There was only a light demand for coal and former prices were not subjected to any material change, ruling steady, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light request. Quotations are reported as follows: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.55@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair local and shipping demand, with liberal offerings. Sales were made at 12@13c, the bulk of the sales being at the latter price. We note sales of 4,800 doz and 315 pkgs at 13c; 250 doz at 12½c; 100 doz at 12c.

FEATHERS—The receipts are very light, and genuine live geese are in demand and firm at 70c. Chicken feathers are unchanged. We quote: Prime live geese at 70c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 77½@80c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@63c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A slight advance in bay mackerel is noted, with which exception there were no changes in quotations. Trade is fully as good as in former seasons at a corresponding period, and the general market exhibits a firmer tone. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was noted in connection with this market. Only a fair amount of trading was done, either in foreign or domestic varieties, but the prevalent feeling seemed firmer, and the annexed quotations were fully sustained: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10½c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@8c; Western do, 5@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons are in fair supply and demand. There was no change in prices, but they are ruling strong, as the fruit is arriving this season in poor condition, and much of it has to be repacked. Apples were in moderate request, and easy. Cranberries were unchanged. We repeat: Apples, common to fair, $1.25@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@6.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50; Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—No changes were developed in this market. Trade, though by no means brisk, was better than on the opening days of last week, and prices were again firmly held all around. A continuance of the present spring-like weather will greatly stimulate the demand, and, should the advance in gold premium be sustained, many articles will no doubt go higher. Refined sugar is in light stock, but otherwise the market is liberally supplied. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23¼@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¾@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C No. 2, 10⅞@11c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9¾@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10¾c; do prime, 9⅞@10c; do fair, 9¼@9½c; common, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Was firm at the slight advance noted at the close of last week. The receipts were small, the unsettled condition of the roads causing a diminished supply. There was only a light demand. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted steady and unchanged. Local and Eastern tanners were operating at the following prices: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@10¾c; green calf, 17@18c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged, as follows: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—The market remains quiet, but firm, owing to light stocks. Following are the prices current: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—The market for American iron is still in an unsettled condition. The demand is limited, and concessions are granted now and then in making sales. All imported iron and steel is held firmly at quotations. We repeat:

Iron	4 5-10@	4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¼	rates
Russia iron	20@21c		⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—The demand for leather was fair, and the following prices were generally adhered to:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	33@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@	34
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

LUMBER—Trade at the lumber-yards was tolerably fair, and prices remain about the same, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.50
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	12.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading characteristics of the market are activity and firmness. Tin plate especially is firm, in sympathy with the market East and the advance in gold. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11⅛@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 8½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were in good demand and steady, at the following rates: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is improving, and prices are ruling steady as given below:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@	22
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	16	@	17
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@	6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.50	@	6.00

OILS—A further decline in turpentine is noted, with which exception quotations are the same as at the close of last week. Carbon was more firmly held, and bids fair to advance. Linseed and lard are very firm, also. We quote: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 67@68c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Are now meeting with a liberal inquiry, and the general market is fair. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—The demand continues moderate but is fully equal to the supply, and prices remain firm at the late advance. We repeat our list:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Was in light supply and firm at Saturday's prices. The local demand was fair. Sales include 3 coops turkeys at 14@15c; 600 lbs choice small turkeys, dressed, at 17@18c; 475 lbs at 15@16c; 8 doz. dressed chickens at $4.50@5.00; 4 doz. do at $4.00@4.25; 13 coops at $4.50@5.00.

POTATOES—Were in good request for shipments, and firm at 50@62c for common to choice peachblows. We note sales of 3 cars choice peachblows at 62c; 1 car do at 60c; 1 car common do at 50c, all on track; 1 car white at 45c, on track; 1 car fancy peachblows at 70c; 2 cars choice at 65c, delivered.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady at the following range of prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in moderate demand. We continue to quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9¾	47c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was in active demand, and firm at $2.90@3.35; prime quotable at $3.30. Clover was in tolerably fair request and firm at $4.70@4.85 for for ordinary, and $5.00 for mammoth. Hungarian was firm at $1.25 and $1.35; millet at 95c for choice. Flax was nominal at $1.85@1.95 for good crushing, and $2.25 for seed. We report sales of 50 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 100 bags prime do at $3.30; 395 bags good at $3.25; 333 bags at $3.20; 169 bags at $3.15; 352 bags fair at $3.10; 284 bags at $3.00; bags at $2.90; 40 bags clover at $3.85; 17 bags do at $4.80; 17 bags at $4.65; 75 bags at $4.70; 5 bags mammoth at $6.00; 5 bags Hungarian at $1.35; 60 bags do at $1.25; 30 bags choice millet at 95c.

TEAS—Remain steady and firm at the following quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $.00@1.100; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extras, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 50@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There was a fair inquiry for the different grades at the quoted prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 43@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Was dull and tending lower. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00 delivered.

WOOL—There has been rather more inquiry from Western manufacturers, but prices are weak and in buyers' favor. Fleece, X, and XX, light, and super pulled are from 1@2c lower. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@58c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	50@52c
Fleece, washed, X, light	46@48c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	15@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@35c
Fleece, unwashedt coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	40@44c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, April 14.

CATTLE—The receipts since Saturday have been 4,000 head. There was only a small amount of trading done during the opening hours of the day, buyers holding off in hopes of forcing a decline. The large receipts had a tendency to weaken the views of holders, but there were no sellers at any material reduction from last week's prices, and values may be quoted unchanged. Toward noon shippers and local butchers commenced operations on a more liberal scale, and the aggregate of their day's sales made a very fair showing, nearly 2,000 head changing hands, at $4.75@5.25 for medium steers of from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs average; at $5.70@6.50 for choice to extra steers averaging from 1,300 to 1,550 lbs; at $3.50@4.75 for butchers' stock; and at $3.60@4.60 for stockers. Advices from the East, though more favorable than on the closing days of last week, were not particularly encouraging, and at the close the market gave signs of weakness.

Since the traffic in Texas cattle has assumed such large proportions there has been a brisk rivalry between different points in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska for the control of the immense trade. Abilene, Wichita, Ellsworth, Baxter Springs, and Jefferson City have in turn laid claims to superior natural advantages and unequalled facilities for handling the numberless herds that are annually driven northward from the Lone Star State. And now comes Nebraska City, and discloses a project "which, if carried out, will make Nebraska City the greatest cattle-shipping point out of Texas." The great desideratum in handling cattle or hogs is to get them as near to the point of destination as possible before loading them into cars, and in this particular, at least, it must be admitted that Nebraska City—being nearer the great distributing points—has the advantage over most of her competitors. It is claimed that thousands of cattle are shipped at Wichita and other points in Kansas, because they can go through to Chicago across the railroad bridge at Kansas City without change, although they have to remain from one to three days longer on the cars than they would if shipped from Nebraska City. It is proposed, so says the Nebraska City *News*, to buy a tract of land, and build inclosures large enough to accommodate two or three thousand cattle, then build switches, chutes, &c., convenient for loading whole trains, "which will cross the river on transfer boats, and whirl away to Chicago." The shipment of cattle over the Kansas Pacific Railway during the three years ending with 1872 was 555,820.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.35@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.60@4.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
48	good shipping steers	1,265	$5.50
51	good shipping steers	1,310	5.60
79	good shipping steers	1,315	5.27½
47	choice steers	1,335	5.75
18	choice steers	1,313	5.75
45	extra steers	1,550	5.60
42	extra steers	1,386	5.60
30	extra steers	1,360	6.25
28	choice steers	1,411	6.00
34	good steers	1,257	5.50
49	good steers	1,299	5.65
18	good steers	1,275	5.60
15	good steers	1,300	5.65
96	corn-fed Texas steers	1,205	5.10
31	stockers	853	4.25
14	stockers	991	4.50
22	stockers	1,018	4.60
15	stockers	989	4.20
13	cows	816	3.75
14	cows	922	4.00

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 7,000 head. The moderate receipts and the slight advance reported at the East encouraged shippers, and, under a strong demand, prices stiffened. Early sales did not indicate any decided change from Saturday's rates, but before noon prices had crept up fully 15c, or to $5.20@5.50, where they were firmly sustained to the close. Most of the day's sales were within the range of $5.30@5.45. Moderate receipts are looked for during the present week, as the unsettled condition of the country roads, it is thought, will interfere with the "bunching" of hogs. The following were among the transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	245	$5.40	110	179	$5.30	51	216	$5.40
54	226	5.35	77	183	5.40	56	231	5.45
62	236	5.35	64	221	5.50	31	200	5.40
51	274	5.35	57	184	5.35	51	208	5.50
56	239	5.35	25	201	5.35	48	220	5.40
58	249	5.35	161	214	5.40	55	242	5.45
56	205	5.35	72	180	5.40	60	227	5.50
107	213	5.35	52	180	5.40	62	261	5.35
73	176	5.40	58	184	5.35	117	228	5.50
107	194	5.50	53	255	5.30	112	200	5.37½
172	198	5.50	103	284	5.30	129	193	5.40
114	222	5.50	60	207	5.45	48	210	5.40
137	146	5.40	41	262	5.20			

SHEEP—The receipts were 1,280. The demand was moderate at about last week's prices, or at $3.75@4.50 for poor to common, at $4.75@5.25 for medium, and at $5.50@6.25 for good to choice. The supply was well taken up, and the market closed steady at the quotations.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........April 14.

Scow Spray, Saugatuck, 30 cords wood.
Schr Topsey, Milwaukee, 300 tons iron ore.
Prop Union, Ahnapee, 17,600 shingles.
Prop Annie Laurie, Ahnapee, 2,700 cedar ties, 618 hemlock ties, 3,009 cedar posts.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 100 m ft lumber.
Prop Oconto, Milwaukee, 600 brls cement, 220 bu wheat, 1,200 brls flour, 40 bales rags.
Schr Annie Laurie, Milwaukee, 480 tons iron ore.
Schr Thomas H. Howard, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m ft lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 225 m shingles, 40 m ft lumber, 50 bdls leather.
Schr M. V. Sunham, Mathison Pier, 20 brls tallow, 1,780 railroad ties, 532 telegraph poles.

CLEARED.........April 14.

Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Australia, Jackson Port, light.
Schr J. S. Shank, Racine, light.
Schr Dolphin, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, light.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, light.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, light.
Schr Spray, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, light.
Schr Octavia, White Lake, light.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, light.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, light.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 25 brls flour, 10 brls pork.
Prop Union, Ahnapee, 1 ton corn meal.
Prop Oconto, Milwaukee, 74 pkgs hardware, 7 pkgs groceries.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, 13,170 bu corn.
Schr J. H. Holmes, Ludington, light.
Scow M. V. Dunham, Mathison Pier, light.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, light.
Schr C. J. Roeden, Muskegon, light.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides, 25 pkgs nails, 30 bxs glassware, 40 sks, wheat, 100 bgs corn.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

CHICAGO, April 14.

ARRIVED—Brilliant, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Wave, Morris, 1,500 corn, 6,000 bu oats; Lilly, Morris, 5,600 bu corn, 2,000 lbs seeds; Georgia, Seneca, 6,100 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 60 E. brls; Col. Martin, Lemont, 85 yds stone; R. H. Atkinson, Lemont, 75 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 89 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Edwin, Walker, Jr., Lemont, 64 yds stone, 300 brls lime; H. L. Carpenter, Sag, 80 yds stone; Martin Hogan, Lemont, 50 yds stone; Gracie Griswold, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn; prop Gem, Lockport, light; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Moontana, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn; W. A. Steel, Minooka, 150 tons sand; Leviathan, Prison, light; Augusta, Lemont, 65 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Reliance, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Traveler, Lemont, 75 yds stone, one wagon, Lemont, May; Flower, Willow Springs, 89 yds stone; Sligo Willow Spring 50 tons ice.

CLEARED—H. L. Peasley, Lemont, light; Eclipse, Lemont, light; Sligo, Willow Springs, light.

LAKE FREIGHTS

Remain quiet and nominal at 15@16c for corn by sail to Buffalo; 10c was offered for vessels to arrive. Among the asking rates for lumber are the following: Muskegon and Grand River, $2.50; Green Bay, Menominee, $4.00@5.00. The schooner Enterprise was chartered for shingles from Claybanks at 32½c.

ITEMS.

A letter to Capt. Atkins, of this city, from R. H. Campbell, Esq., dated Leland (opposite Manitou), April 8, says: "No water yet in sight, or any probability of ice breaking up for the next two weeks." Capt. Lyme, of the schooner Flying Mist, writes from Escanaba, April 10, to Capt. Hood: "Ice in shoal water melting, that in deep water firm and strong." A private dispatch from Escanaba, received to-day, states that the ice is two feet thick in that locality.

—The remainder of the chartered vessels in this port have been ordered to the elevators, and will probably all be loaded with grain this week.

—The steamers Champlain, St. Albans, Lawrence, and City of Boston, of the Northern Transportation Line, are expected to leave Detroit to-day or to-morrow for Chicago.

—The development of commerce on the lakes is a notable instance of the progress of the United States. The lake fleet in 1840 numbered 48 steamers and 250 sail vessels. The number in 1872 was 5,429, and the value, as estimated by the underwriters, exceeded $53,000,000. The tonnage was over 717,000 tons.

—The new towing rates at Detroit are 15 per cent higher than those of last year.

—The current in the river at Toledo is swifter than it has been for years, running from three to four miles per hour, and at Perryville seven.

—The schooner Trinidad arrived at Oswego on Thursday evening, from the Welland Canal. She has been laid up at Port Dalhousie with a cargo of wheat the past winter.

—A letter from L'Anse, Mich., to the Detroit *Tribune*, dated April 7, says: "On the night of the 4th we had a heavy rain storm which carried off all of the late fall of snow. The weather on Saturday and Sunday also had a good effect on the ice, the water being quite deep in places, and appears to be rotting it very fast."

—Waugoschance Light is a guide in the Straits of Mackinaw and for vessels to and from Lake Michigan. It is a fixed light, raised by flashes at intervals of one minute and thirty seconds. The tower is seventy-four feet high. Skillagalee Lighthouse has a tower 106 feet high, and from the east end of Hog Island reef is distant eight and a half miles.

—An inspection of the ice at Buffalo was made on Friday last, and, although floating loose from the shore, it was in large, solid masses twenty-three inches thick by actual measurement.

—The lake off Goderich is reported as being nearly clear of ice, though heavy bodies of ice can be seen at the north.

—Manitowoc has the largest shipbuilding interest on this side of Lake Michigan. There are now eleven vessels of all kinds on the stocks, representing a carrying capacity of some 200,000 bushels of wheat, and as many more in contemplation. The expenditure for shipbuilding will be full $800,000 the present year.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The steamer Milton D. Ward was advertised to leave Detroit for Port Huron and intermediate points on the 12th.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.
25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
125x156 corner Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within 1 block of Kenwood station.
49x160, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50x160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
20 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x170, on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
25x116, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—2 FRAME HOUSES ON BRICK BASEments on Jackson-st., near Morgan, $14,000.
1 frame house on brick basement on Twenty-fifth-st., near Prairie-av., $6,500.
Two-story and basement brick house southeast corner Randolph and Sheldon-sts., $10,000.
No. 15 Honore, brick house, with furniture, octagon front brick barn, $12,000.
51, 10 in. x200 on Monroe, between Leavitt and Hoyne, $150 per foot.
25x125 on Harrison, near Robey, $65 per foot.
SUMMERS & SMITH, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR THIRTY-sixth-st., lots 30x125 to alley; only $2,400, easy terms. Corner Thirty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av., east front, 50 or 60x125; only $88 a foot; a bargain; must be sold. Lot on Bissell, near Centre-st.; only $1,000, one-third cash, balance to suit. Good two-story house, store front and 10 rooms, barn, water, etc.; lot 25x150; Hubbard-st., near Ashland-av.; price, $5,000; rents over $600 a year; discount 15 per cent for cash. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 75 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK ON Van Buren-st., east of Robey, will be completed by May 1, $8,000.
2-story frame on Van Buren-st., corner Hoyne, $3,000.
2-story frame on West Jackson-st., east of Throop, $7,500.
Desirable residences and residence lots in all parts of the city. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ASHLEY AND FOURTH-sts., near Robey.
Lots on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.
Lots on Paulina-st., near Van Buren.
25 feet on Van Buren-st., east of Lincoln, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, 10 or 12 rooms; lot 50x125; price $10,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, gas, water, and bath; 2-story barn; lot 27x166, in desirable location, near Union Park. Will be sold cheap to purchaser. Possession May 1. Apply to A. McLEISH, 229 West Madison-st., in afternoons.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 225 FEET, SOUTH-east corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; $150 per foot.
Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-ninth-st., 50 feet, east front; $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front, $165 per foot.
Wabash-av. and State-sts., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.
Burnside-st., 88x125 feet, near Forty-fourth-st., will be sold on long time. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 502, 3-STORY, basement, marble front house, 13 rooms; modern improvements. Price $15,000, and terms very easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, WITH EXCELLENT cellar, bath-room, etc.; good barn for three horses and one cow; 50 or 100x178 ft. of ground; east front, on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES:
Centre-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement.
Marshfield-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement; well located lots, outside fire limits, taken in part payment.
Wood-st., near VanBuren, 2 stories, $4,500.
Campbell-av., corner Wilcox-st., 1½ stories, $4,000; and one on adjoining lot, $3,800.
HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AND ON easy terms, 48 feet full depth lot on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Inquire of JOHN COVERT, 57 State-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY BRICK house, 14 rooms, near Eighteenth-st.; price $21,000; easy terms. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! CHEAP LOTS! SAVE $3 a week, and own a house of your own. We sell these lots from $400 to $500, for small payment down; balance at the rate of $3 a week. They are just outside of the fire limits, on the highest ground in the city. Call and let us take you to see them free of charge. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 90 WARREN-AV., CORNER PAULina-st., large two-story frame, lot 76 feet front, a very desirable place. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Hovey, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENty-fifth-st.; house and lot at a great bargain. Inquire at 190 Dearborn-st. TOWNSEND & MacCONN.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRE property, good 2-story and basement brick house on West Washington-st., near Lincoln, south front; barn on the premises. OLINGER & BALLARD, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1499—TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement, 9 or 10 rooms; lot 38x125, $8,000.
Indiana-av., No. 1289—Two-story frame house, 10 rooms, $7,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 WASHington-st.:
Jackson-st., fine manufacturing property, being 150x190 feet, south front, between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.
Harrison-st., 3 new 2-story frame houses, east of Leavitt-st., on easy terms.
South Sangamon-st., 75x125 feet, with 2 2-story and basement brick houses between Adams and Jackson-sts.
Chicago-av., 3 lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME NO. 119 PEORIA-st., lot 50 feet, east front, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 229, 2-STORY frame house, brick basement, 13 rooms; bath room, marble mantel, etc.; payment easy. Price $8,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., marble-front.
WEST SIDE—A large brick residence, complete in all its appointments, lot 72 feet front, and very deep, in a desirable neighborhood, and convenient to cars.
LAKE VIEW—A frame dwelling. Terms easy.
Also unimproved lots, some charmingly located.
For sale by BELDEN F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON EVANS-AV., near Forty-fifth-st.; good barn, well and cistern; lot 50x165. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1041, 3-STORY and basement marble front house; 13 rooms and billiard room; handsomely furnished; splendid barn; terms easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 244 SOUTH PARK-AV.—TWO story frame house with barn and lot only $5,000. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—2 TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSES, fronting south on Forty-third-st., near corner Langley-av.; price, $4,000 each; the cheapest houses for the money in the market. Also, one brick house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; will be completed by the 10th of May. Apply to WM. Z. SMITH, 157 Douglas Place.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. McCORD, 156 LASALLE-ST., several brick houses of 10 rooms each, all modern improvements, and lots, on Vincennes-av., Langley-st., and Johnson-place, corner Thirty-eighth-st.; some as low as $5,500. The owner must sell and has put the price down much below cost, in order to close them out at once. A visit to the property will convince any one that no better bargains were ever offered.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—8-ROOM, 2-STORY, new house, with barn, in suburbs, West Side; worth, with new furniture, all complete, $5,500; will sell for $4,500, $1,400 cash, balance 3 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., HOUSE AND CORner lot, $7,500.
Washington-st., house and lot, $4,000.
House and lot, South Side, easy terms, $2,600.
Cottage and corner lot, $2,500.
L. H. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, ON HUBBARD-st., near Hoyne, 7 rooms; price $2,050; $600 cash. F. M. FOX, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, basement brick houses, 14 rooms each, all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best-looking brick block in the West Division; price low, and terms easy. Also two lots, with good 2-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, with a fine set of shade trees in front, $8,000; easy terms. Apply at house, 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY CHANDLER & CO., 84 MARKET-st., 6 new cottages on Duncan Park, near Forty-third-st. and Wallace-av., only $1,600; $300 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, 7 per cent; will be on the premises Thursday, Friday, and Saturday noon. Also a large number of vacant lots.

FOR SALE—AT $3,500; $2,000 CASH, BALANCE IN 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. The 2-story and basement house, with lot, No. 449 Warren-av. It will rent for $30 per month; possession May 1; rooms are large. It is on a popular street leading from Union to Central Park, and the party that buys and keeps it will find it a choice investment. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 162 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-NINE FEET ON FIFTH-AV., near Harrison-st., at $300 per foot on very easy terms. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 449 BUTTERFIELD-ST., BEtween Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.; 2-story frame house; lot 25x100, to alley; 10 rooms, besides closets, etc.; arranged especially for two families; good barn. Price $5,000, on easy terms. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN THIRty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts.; entirely new 2-story frame house; 8 rooms, closets, etc.; lot 24x124 to alley. Price $3,600, on easy terms. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ON WEST Madison-st., near Central Park, which includes some of the most desirable corners. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. R. HORD & CO., 89 CLARK-ST., a handsome brick residence with 30 feet of ground, on Michigan-av., just south of Fourteenth-st.; will be sold at a bargain if taken this week.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 4, 39, 13, AT A BEcided bargain; 30 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 14, offer wanted; 5 acres in 26, 38, 14, offer wanted; 225 feet on Wabash-av. at Thirty-fourth-st., cheap. B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE ONE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick store 25 Market-st., 20x80, with 5 years' lease of lot. Apply to BLISS & TORREY, 171 and 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Washington-st., near the park; a bargain for some one. H. F. COY & CO., 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT NEW HOUSE AND LOT 25X125 on Indiana-av., south of Thirty-second-st., offered very cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS NEAR McCORMICK'S REAPer manufactory; can be retailed at a great profit. OLINGER & BALLARD, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, LOT 50x125, West Washington-st., corner Lincoln; house is heated by steam, and has all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONTS, PRAIRIE-AV., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 4-story octagon fronts and rear, 89 feet deep, elaborately finished with cornice centres and fancy ceilings, heavy mouldings, artistically grained, water throughout, permanent tubs, 2 water-closets, cellar, stone steps and walks, single-light glass, inside blinds, just completed, with bronze trimmings. The contracts for building were made before the fire, and will be sold for less than they can be built at present time; also houses for rent and sale on Michigan-av. I sell my own property. E. ASHLEY MEARS, Washington Life Insurance Co., 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WESTERN-AV.—TWO LOTS, one fronting Flournoy-st., as good as a corner, price $1,950; one-third cash.
The other, two blocks south of Twelfth-st.; the avenue 150 feet wide; price $1,000; $600 cash. Both will be withdrawn if not sold in a few days.
Two good houses on Davis-st., close to Lake; $2,700 each; $400 cash and monthly payments.
One lot on Julien-st., near Milwaukee-av. and Wood st.; $600.
Apply to M. HALL, 26 Union Central Block, Market-st. entrance.

FOR SAME—BY W. P. JONES, SR., 16 BRYAN Block:
Valuable property corner Archer-av., McGregor and Sanger-sts.
A bargain—Neat cottage and 4 lots 107 Coventry-st., near Rolling Mills.
241 Fulton-st., nice cottage, brick basement.
580 Fulton-st., neat cottage, brick basement.
716 Fulton-st., new 2-story house, May 1.
80 West Division-st., near Noble.
Prices low, terms easy.
Also several houses and lots on monthly payments.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LASALLE-st., Room 2:
Monroe-st., corner Leavitt, 75x120 ft, with two houses, 838 and 840; cheap.
Twelfth-st., corner California, 75x125 ft.
5 acres, northwest of Humboldt Park; $1,500.
40 acres, Sec. 26, 38, 13, s e ¼ w ½.
2½ acres, at Maple Wood.
5 acres, North Halsted-st., near the Drive.
10 acres, southwest of Bridewell; $1,500.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST TWENTY-SECOND, Hinman, and Clayton-sts.
Lots on North Ashland-av., Emma, Augusta, and Fig-sts.
2 acres corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-ninth-st., near South Park. OLINGER & BALLARD, Corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 78½ FEET ON WEST Lake-st., 2 blocks west of Western-av.; a fine corner, just outside fire-limits, suitable for block of 4 dwellings, and would pay a large rental. Will be sold at $75 a foot if taken this week.
Also, my residence 890 Fulton-st., lot 25x140, 2-story and basement, water on both floors, new, shade trees, and in good neighborhood. Price, $4,200; on easy terms.
Apply to M. HALL, 26 Central Union Block, Market-st. entrance, or in evening at 890 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—VERMONT MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, 2 stories and basement, on Van Buren-st., west of Ashland-av. Would take other property, city or suburban, in part payment. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st.: A brick house, with gas, water, sewerage, &c., and 50-foot corner lot, at Oakland, $11,000. Also, houses on South and West Sides.

FOR SALE—$2,200 WILL BUY NEW 1½-STORY house and lot 30x125 ft. on Fourth-st., east of Western-av.; $200 down, balance monthly payments. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WHITING-ST., EAST of Wells-st.; very desirable location. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON PARK-AV., near Leavitt; all conveniences; will be sold low. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, SOME NICE LOTS ON Washington-st. and Warren-av., just east of California-av. Some corner lots. S. INGLEDEW, Room 17 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, brick basement, with 125 feet ground, shade trees, &c., No. 1013 West Adams-st., at a bargain. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, NEAR UNION PARK, 13 rooms, bay window, water, gas, &c. Two corner lots at North Evanston, near the depot. Special bargains. J. S. WOLFE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—MARBLE front house on the avenue, near Twenty-sixth-st.; 14 rooms; all modern improvements. A. C. ODELL, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, 30 FT LOT, east front, beautiful grove; gas, water, good cellar. Price down, very easy terms. Apply to the owner, sixth house south of Forty-fifth-st. on Evans-av., near Cottage Grove. M. BLISS.

FOR SALE—38½ FEET ON LINCOLN-AV., EAST front; want an offer, or will exchange for suburban property. J. S. WOLFE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES, FRONTING 1,020 FEET ON Lake-st., at Northwestern Car Works; small payment; long time. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—4 ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT houses, on Langley-av., near Ellis Park; these houses are two-story and basement, all modern improvements; price $12,000; easy terms. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 1463 Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; price $6,500; a good chance for a party wanting a cheap home to move into at once. W. H. PHARE, 216 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, NO. 824 INdiana-st., cheap, and on easy terms. W. H. PHARE, 216 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TO PARTIES BUYING THE furniture, 644 West Washington-st., 12-room house and barn, with all modern improvements, desirable neighborhood, near churches and schools. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 340 ACRES near Elgin, or would exchange for good city property; also for sale, a large brick residence, 16 rooms, in one of our finest suburbs. Address or call 29 Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS SOUTH OF Lake-st., in West Division. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Room 8, 188 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SNUG PROPERTY ON SOUTH Side, within city limits, east of State-st.; must have modern improvements. Price $5,000 or $6,000. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

WANTED—5 OR 6 LOTS, OR AN ACRE, ON Wentworth-av., between Fortieth and Fiftieth-sts. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF ABOUT 30 ACRES WITHin 2 hours' ride of Chicago, with good buildings and ordinary amount of stock and tools. Will pay about $1,000 down; balance easy terms. Address T. E. W., care Carrier 52.

WANTED—TO BUY LOTS OR ACRE PROPERTY in Calumet, or near Calumet River, for cash. Call on us to-day. COHN & CO., 167 South Clark-st., Room 5.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A NO. 1 DINING-ROOM AND RESTAURANT DOing good business; South Side; little capital required; cheap, if sold at once. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A COPPER DISTILLERY, WITH FIXTURES COMplete, for sale at a bargain. Capacity of still, 600 gallons. Address E 82, Tribune office.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, 178 BLUE ISLAND-av.

ANY PERSON WELL POSTED IN THE FRUIT business, having means enough to fit up in good style for that purpose, can hear of a first-class opportunity by applying at FARMER BROS. RESTAURANT, No. 89 South Clark-st.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE—I WILL SELL, AT A bargain, the furniture and fixtures of the Eagle Hotel, opposite Northwestern depot. This is an old stand, and is doing a good business. Everything is in good running order. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises, No. 80 West Water-st.

A WELL BUILT AND WELL LOCATED FLOUR mill in Central Illinois, for sale cheap. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF CLOTHS AND DRY goods for sale or exchange for unincumbered Chicago city property. Amount, $8,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

A FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE CHEAP; good locality. Inquire at the place, 863 West Lake-st., near Leavitt.

BENNARD'S RESTAURANT, NO. 100 EAST MADison-st., for sale for cash or good Chicago real estate. Inquire of C. F. BENNARD, at the restaurant.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD—PARTNERS PROcured. Good openings on hand for men with $300 to $10,000; worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM FOR SALE CHEAP. Owner leaving on other business. Inquire at 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, FIXTURES, LEASE, and good will of an established real estate business; cheap for cash if taken to-day, until 12 o'clock noon. Address W 8, Tribune office.

FORTUNE—ANY ONE WHO WILL INVEST $500 can realize a small fortune in a short time. Investigate. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

GROCERY FOR SALE, DOING GOOD BUSINESS, with lease; two living rooms with store; rent cheap; stock, $400. Apply 320 South Desplaines-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE WELL-KNOWN CLIFTON House, on the West Side, is for rent, and can be had with all or part of the furniture, as desired; contains 50 good rooms, all in good order; will be leased at lower rent than any other hotel of its capacity in Chicago. Inquire at the hotel. W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP, WITH FIXtures, license, and lease; good location. Inquire at No. 438 South Halsted-st.

LIGHT, NICE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale; well established and paying; expenses light; everything in order; price $2,000; full investigation permitted. Address P 63, Tribune office.

MACHINE SHOP, WITH ENGINE & TOOLS, FOR sale; an established run of business; very easy terms, $14,000. SUMMERS & SMITH, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

NEW SHELVINGS, FIXTURES, AND COUNters for grocery, and some stock left, for sale. Inquire 641 West Madison-st.

SEVERAL LEGITIMATE MANUFACTURING INterests for sale; will bear close investigation. D. STONER & CO., 125 Clark-st., Room 72.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-class boarding-house of 14 rooms near Union Park, for sale, full of boarders. R. M. POUCHER & CO, 13 Otis Block.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE BILLIARD HALL FOR sale—Five Phelan billiard tables, bar, and fixtures, all complete and in first-class order. Apply on premises, No. 59 and 52 West Madison. DURR & DORR.

$250 WILL BUY A NICE LITTLE SAMPLE-room, with license and building, and some liquors. Call at 1051½ State-st., to-day.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN, OR THE WHOLE of a well-established paying day and boarding school for young ladies, situated in the City. For particulars address D 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS governess in a young family. Can teach all the English branches, with music, French, and drawing, and would make all the children's clothes. Chief object, a comfortable home. Address GOVERNESS, 55 Twenty-fifth-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON city and Lake Forest, on the lake shore, in a beautiful park, with vigorous growth of large shade trees, gravel walks and drives;
$1,500—cottage, side wing, two piazzas, bay window, inside blinds; $250 yearly for two years; $1,000 in five years.
$3,000—Very stylish cottage, front and side piazza, bay window, hall, parlor, sitting, dining, and family room, rear addition, with kitchen and woodshed; same terms.
$4,000—Two-story brick; any terms, no matter how favorable.
$4,000—Spacious brick near W. W. Boyington's palatial residence. All above houses have desirable lots.
Houses built to suit, and sold on as favorable terms.
Houses are carefully and substantially built, one hour from Chicago; yearly commutation, 13 cents a ride. The terms on which I offer these houses will cost you only what you are now paying for rent; so you can decide between a ride of one hour to your own home on trains that carry a large number of the wealthiest merchants of Chicago past Highwood to their palatial residences in Lake Forest, or hang ½ to ¾ of an hour on rear of street-car to rented house in poor location, subjecting yourself to annoyance of frequent removals and ever-advancing price of rents.
E. ASHLEY MEARS, residence Highwood; office 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS—ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride from the depot, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.
The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the prices now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or for investment.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—ADJOINING OLD city limits, only 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid; artesian well, superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements, which will soon reach this vicinity. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $400 to $600. We can furnish printed abstract of title to the above property. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NEW, AND LOT well improved, on Madison-av., near Fifty-eighth-st., opposite Fernwood, Hyde Park, $7,500.
Park-av., north of Hyde Park Hotel, fine residence, with lot 100x300 feet and barn; $22,500.
100x150, on Park-av., north of Hyde Park Hotel, east front, offered at great bargain.
House and lot on Hyde Park-av., near depot, only $5,500.
Two houses at Hyde Park, to rent, and two small houses for sale, at $2,250 each.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES IN 15, 39, 13, $10,000—$4,000 cash, $2,000 in one year, $4,000 in 3 years. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,500, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS, WASHINGTON Heights, on hundred-foot avenues, wide alleys, $500, $25 cash, $8 a month, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the pleasant and healthy town of Geneva. Terms made easy. For particulars address P. O. Box 55, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec 12, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, AT OAK Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. Railway. Terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to H. Schroeder, 140 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY AT HIGHLAND PARK—The most delightfully situated suburb near Chicago, 90 feet above Lake Michigan, abounding in beautiful knolls, ridges, ravines and groves, fine drives, three churches, two schools, elegant new hotel having all modern comforts. We have for sale lots varying in size of from 100 feet front to 5 acres. Also, several handsomely improved places. All of which will be sold upon very easy terms. Will go out any day at 1 o'clock p. m., to show the property. Parties can return at 6:35 p. m. All trains stop each way. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., Real Estate, &c.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS AT CENTRAL PARK STAtion, adjoining the park, and near the car works, at $600 each; no advance payment required of parties who build. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN WINnetka, 10 large fine rooms, well, cistern, barn, nice lawn, shade, and fruit trees; 2 acres choice land, being 50 feet above the lake, and running to the lake shore; price low and easy terms. Inquire of J. S. HAMILTON, 99 State-st., corner Washington, or R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE AND 50 FOOT LOT with barn; one block from Hyde Park Depot; $4,500. One acre at Englewood, corner Sixty-third and Halsted-sts. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 18 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—House of 13 rooms and barn, and lot 148x235, at Hinsdale. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 166 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILDING LOTS in South Evanston, on the main street and within one minute's walk of the depot. Apply to C. SHACKELFORD, office of Travelers' Insurance Company, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, THE "Original Plat;" do not buy in additions "at South Englewood;" easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 4, Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st.: Houses and large lots at Maywood, ranging in price from $4,000 to $7,500. Also, house at Oak Park, $3,500.

FOR SALE—40 TO 90 ACRES IN SEC. 15, 39, 13; 10 acres, Sec. 17, 40, 14. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED FARMS OF 80, 140, 212, and 480 acres, 25 miles from Chicago at a decided bargain. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT GOTHIC DWELLING, BRICK basement, 8 rooms, hard and soft water, and furnace; lot 142x153 ft., with fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBT. GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT OAKLAND—AN ELEGANT HOME, with all modern conveniences—house finely finished off inside, good barn, and large yard and garden, near horse and steam cars. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD COTTAGES AND LOTS IN Evanston cheap for cash; 1 cottage and lot in Ravenswood cheap, long time; houses and lots in Norwood Park, a great variety. SUMMERS & SMITH, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, 83 FT. FRONT, by 150, for $350; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or $10 monthly payments. Come and see them. ROBERT COMMONS, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—6¾ ACRES IN PITNER'S SUBDIVISion in Section 27, 38, 14, near Englewood. OLINGER & BALLARD, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD, NICE TWO-STORY house, convenient to depot. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Rooms 34 and 36 Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—SEVERAL BEAUTIful residences; also, choice variety of lots. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Rooms 34 and 36, Major Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE-LOTS, NEW COTTAGE ON each; half improved; good, dry land; some timber; at Hobart Station; Chicago, 32 miles. Price, $70 per acre; terms easy. Office days, Fridays and Mondays. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 11 rooms, stone cellar and cistern, large lot, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot by hourly trains after May 1. A bargain and terms very favorable. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 2-STORY HOUSE AT Norwood Park, and 3 fine new cottages at Washington Heights. Bargains in this property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 129 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT WHEATON; MY CHOICE home near the college and depot: house 10 rooms; good cellars, wells, and cistern; large grounds 2¼ acres, 100 bearing fruit trees, small fruits, large evergreens, and shade trees. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NEW NORTHWESTERN Car Shops. Price from $16 to $25 per foot on long time. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, TWO FIVE acre blocks within five minutes' walk of the depot; price only $911 per acre; a bargain. F. M. FOX, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS IN SEC. 36, TOWN. 37, R. 14, situated on the river; cheap for cash; title perfect. E. KELLOGG, Room 50, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS NEAR GRAND CROSSing. Ground high, and on Seventy-fifth-st. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE selling lots, half acres, and blocks in the original of this growing suburb, on four, five, and six years' time. Call and get a plat. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FEW FIRST-class residences, all near depot, built by the owners to live in, with an eye to comfort and convenience; plenty of shrubbery, and fruit of all kinds, asparagus, &c. Photographs of two can be seen at KEELER, PLATT & CO.'S, 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—6 7-10 ACRES NEAR AUBURN, fronting on Sheridan-av. (Seventy-ninth-st.), within easy access of stations on two railroads. Also 6 acre block at South Englewood station. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—40 OF THE FINEST RESIDENCE LOTS at Norwood Park; ¼ cash, balance 5 payments. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 129 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON MADISON-AV., east front, near Fifty-seventh-st., Hyde Park; great bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE 5 ACRES FRONTing Wabash-av., State-st., and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard; has a frontage of 342 feet on Boulevard and 300 feet on each the other streets. Will be sold on easy terms. A large profit can be made on this property within the present year. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS ADjoining Humboldt Park, on monthly payments, clear of city or park taxes. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 129 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 300 FEET ON NORTHwest corner of Fiftieth-st., will be sold cheap.
North Dearborn-st., 100x155 feet, in choice location.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $500 to $15,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 139 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A NUMBER OF DEsirable homes, pleasantly located, and on easy terms. Also unimproved lots in Evanston and South Evanston on long time. THEODORE REESE, Real Estate Dealer, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUSTIN. Lots or blocks at West Forty-eighth-st., close to the new car-shops of the C. & N. W. R. R. Lots on easy terms, and help to build. Also 20 acres just west of Irving Park, very cheap, only $600 per acre. CRAFTS & SNOW, 34 LaSalle-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SECOND-HAND UPright boiler; good as new. Inquire FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., 145 Fulton-st., Chicago.

UNTIL MAY 1 WE WILL SELL OUR MACHINERY at a liberal discount, as we intend moving to our new stores, 38 and 40 South Canal-st. We do not sell our machinery at cost, but will make a liberal deduction. Parties wanting, or are anticipating buying, machinery, it will be to their interest to call upon us before purchasing, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, low to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK residence No. 183 Vincennes-av., containing 10 rooms; modern improvements; bath, etc. Inquire of S. FLORSHEIM, 102 and 104 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 3-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling No. 12 Eldridge-court; rent $1,800 a year. Also 2-story frame dwelling No. 297 Michigan-av. Apply to J. C. PARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block. Rent $1,500 a year.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A TWO-STORY HOUSE CONtaining 7 large rooms, very conveniently located in the West Division. Would prefer an American family. Rent only $40. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1184 PRAIRIE-AV., COTTAGE, IN ELegant order; rent $65 per month; 12 rooms. Apply to ROBERT RAE, 63 Union Central Building.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, ELEVEN ROOMS AND brick barn, 842 Wabash-av., to private family; rent $1,500 per annum. Inquire at No. 23, Chamber of Commerce. CHAS. B. POPE.

TO RENT—NO. 155 CENTRE-AV., CONTAINING 10 rooms, modern improvements; $70 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2 BRICK HOUSES CORNER OF VAN Buren and Throop-sts; one possession given immediately, and one May 1. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—A VERY CONVENIENT AND COMpletely-furnished house on Eighteenth-st., near Indiana-av., containing 11 rooms, including bathroom, heated by furnace; also good cellar. For particulars apply to A. C. TITUS, 158 State-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, HOUSE IN REAR OF 338 WEST Adams-st., 6 rooms, with water. Inquire only at the house.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR POST-OFFICE, 2-story and Mansard roof dwelling, 12 rooms, newly painted, &c., $1,600 per annum. GEO. DE LOYNES (basement), 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, WATER, gas, bath room, &c., large barn and grounds. J. S. WOLFE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, LARGE, NEW, MODERN house at Maywood, near depot, 11 rooms, stone cellar and cistern, large lot, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot hourly trains after May 1. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—544 HUBBARD-ST., FURNISHED, FOR board of owners.

TO RENT—MAY 1—TWO FIRST-CLASS COTtages, Nos. 349 and 359 Douglas-place, near Prairie-av. Also, first-class brick house, corner Dayton-st. and Western-av. Inquire of SCOTT & GAGE, No. 321 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—NO. 18 UNION-AV., WEST OF COTtage-av. Also, No. 20 Union-av., furnished; both have good barns. Apply at No. 16 Union-av., or at Room 5, 168 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON SOUTH SANgamon-st. from May 1 to Nov. 1, to small family without children. Price $125 per month. Address W 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON-ST, NEAR LINCOLN, two-story and basement brick, $1,200. H. F. COY & CO., 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, PIANO, &C., 2-STORY frame house, Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st. Pleasant home; LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, AN ELEGANT THREE-story and basement marble-front house, all modern improvements, handsomely furnished throughout, with brick barn, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING ON Bowen-av. Dwelling houses 393 and 395 West Taylor-st., gas, water, furnace, etc.; good barn to each. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 598 WEST ADAMS-ST., POSSESsion May 1, 3-story and basement brick house, with brick barn, modern improvements. Also 2-story frame house, southwest corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Also No. 31 Twenty-sixth-st., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Rooms 6 and 7, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE FRAME DWELLING NO. 205 Park-av., with hot and cold water, water closets, and all modern improvements; stable and carriage house in rear. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av., near Twelfth-st., 13 rooms, with modern improvements, fully furnished. W. J. BARNEY, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—469 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st., 12 rooms, gas fixtures, and furnace; $1,200; 175 Calumet-av. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, barn, and 50 foot lot; price, $1,600. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON WEST Washington-st., and new furniture for sale at a great sacrifice. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 11 ROOMS AND BATH-ROOM, near street-cars and convenient to business, No. 71 North Curtis-st. Price, $60 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY MARBLE FRONTS, 1151 and 1155 Michigan-av., to best families, cheap. Price must bring good tenant. E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 477 HUBBARD-ST., with large garden, and house 475 West Indiana-st., from May 1. W. WALLER, No. 8, 220 State-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 8-ROOM-COTTAGES ON WALnut and other streets, near street cars. D. LEONARD, 83 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 1003 WEST JACKSON-ST., corner Campbell-av., $30 per month. Apply at St. Charles Hotel, 48 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 6-ROOM HOUSE, WITH pantries and closets, No. 359 West Polk-st.; rent low to a good tenant.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, 1450 STATE-ST., 10 rooms and store. Also nice cottage, 213 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms, $25. Cottage, 70 Fourth-st., 5 rooms, $20. Two-story frame, 181 South Jefferson-st., 9 rooms, $45. Two-story frame on Irving-place, good neighborhood, 9 rooms, $45. D. R. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS for a few gentlemen at 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 9 ROOMS AND BARN, WASHington-st.; $65 per month. Rooms, South Side, near Madison-st., to reliable parties for housekeeping. EDMUND G. STILES, 98 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

TO RENT—BASEMENT FLOOR OF COTTAGE ON Adams-st., near Aberdeen, 7 rooms; price $25 per month. Address JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 105 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW BRICK DWELLINGS, CORner of Willard-place and Randolph-st., 10 rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels; also store 891, and dwelling 889 West Lake-st., with gas and water; rent $25. For sale—356 West Randolph-st., house, 10 rooms, in good order, and good lot; price $6,000. L. H. ROBINSON, 20 Park-av.

TO RENT—$60 PER MONTH—A WELL-FURNISHed house of 8 rooms. Inquire at HIDDEN'S store near depot, or 127 West Washington-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—SMALL 2-STORY HOUSE, 4 ROOMS, buttery, &c., $15 a month; corner Flournoy and De Kalb-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN WINnetka, on Elm-st., two blocks from station. Address E. J. LEONARD, Winnetka, Ill.

TO RENT—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-ST., 3 houses at Maywood, $25, $30, and $40 a month.

TO RENT—DWELLING IN BROOK-ST., OAKland, second house east of Lake-av.; has 10 rooms, cellar, barn. Apply on premises, or at Room 10, 191 Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA—ANOTHER NEW house, 7 rooms, $40 per month; another of 6 rooms, $22 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—9 ROOMS, PANTRY, AND CLOSETS, all in good order, from May 1, at No. 339 South Morgan-st., convenient to the street cars. Inquire in basement of premises.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for two gentlemen, with gas, hot and cold water; also single room, brick house, 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished or unfurnished for gentleman and wife or for 4 gents, at 74 Honore-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF NICE NEW HOUSE, 8 rooms, pantry, and 3 closets, No. 394 North Curtis-st., $25. Apply 136 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—3 FLOORS, WITH 12 ROOMS, EITHER separate or together, at 58 West Randolph-st. Inquire at the store.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms, for gentlemen; marble front house; West Washington-st., near Ann. H 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, SUITES OF 6 rooms, gas, water, and water-closets with each, light and airy, in Thompson's Block. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—$35—FIVE ROOMS, DESIGNED FOR housekeeping, on first floor of new brick residence; bath, water, gas, mantels, and barn. Apply at premises, 1446 Prairie-av. L. G. BRAINARD.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at No. 38.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN in second and third stories brick building corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.; have inside blinds, with gas and closets on same floor. Apply at Room 40, No. 155 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS IN GOOD LOCALITY, 5 blocks from Clark-st. cars. Apply at 102 East Madison-st.

LOST.

LOST—LAST NIGHT—GOLD BREAST-PIN, ON Wood-st., or Madison-st. car, or Clinton-st. car to Adams. The finder will please leave it at 684 West Adams-st., servant girl.

LOST—A BAY HORSE, IN HARNESS, RATHER of reindeer build, 15½ hands high, good style and fine traveler, star in forehead. Will be suitably rewarded by returning to livery 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st.

LOST—NEAR ELLIS PARK AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—one small fur cape. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 1132 Prairie-av.

LOST—$35 ON SOUTH SIDE, IN A STATE-st. car, the property of a poor woman. By returning all or part to 134 Butterfield-st., the finder will receive reward.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, APRIL 13, A LOCKET and gold chain. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to 237 Twenty-fifth-st. J. H. SMITH.

LOST—APRIL 11, 1873, SMALL RED MOROCCO pocket-book, with valuable notes and papers, supposed to be lost on State-st., between Harrison and Polk; also, an old black leather pocket-book, containing valuable papers and some money. Any person finding the same please return to JOHN FITZGERALD, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, or W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank, who will reward him for his trouble.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 105 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY. Consultation, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted. Fee, 50 cents. No gentlemen admitted. 309 West Madison-st., Room 6, upper floor.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY W. P. JONES, SR.—16 BRYAN Block, 2 new stores with dwellings over, cor West Division-st. and Noble-st.; rent low.
Store 449 West Chicago-av.
Store 321 and 325 West Madison-st.
Store 174 East Twenty-second-st., and others.
House 28 North May-st.
House 1729 Wabash-av.
House 1111 Prairie-av., near Twenty-first-st.; $35; and others.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE, 40 WEST MADISON-st., opposite Sherman House, now occupied as a retail boot and shoe store. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE AND LARGE BASEments, with use of side track. J. J. LOCKWOOD, 10 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE 11 AND 13 MARKET-ST., IN Garrett Building, 45x85; also, large lofts over corner Lake and Market-sts. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST., STORE 625, FOR one year from May 1, to a responsible party. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, with fire-proof vaults; only one flight stairs; first-class in all respects. Apply to owner, Room 5, same building, No. 163 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OFFICE, $12 PER MONTH; furniture for sale. Room 19, 144 East Madison-st. Call before 12 m.

TO RENT—FOUR GOOD OFFICES ON SECOND story. Also several large and small rooms, well lighted, with or without steam power. Apply at No. 11 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS IN A GOOD LOCATION, to carry on the hardware business, at reduced figures; also a good location for a watch-maker and jeweler; also a good location to open out a lumber yard; and also good business lots for sale at very reduced rates, provided, the purchaser build with brick the present season. For either of the above address A. W. BERRY, P.O. Box No. 60, Gilman, Ill.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF 23 and 25 South Canal-st., 40x80 each, together or separate. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE IN THE railroad town of Nashua, Iowa. Address P. O. Box No. 92, Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAtions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, WITH ALL MODern conveniences, located on the northwest corner of Cass and Michigan-sts.; 3 stories and basement; now occupied by H. W. Rogers, Jr.; to rent from May 1. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 123 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR STORAGE, OR MANUFACturing—West Side, in the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., a stone-building, containing three lofts suitable for heavy business, such as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address B 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING-APARTments in building corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.; water, gas, and all modern improvements in all rooms. Apply in building. JOHN S. GARLAND & CO.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 235 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70, now occupied by Chas. Gossage & Co., suitable for any first-class business; a large dry goods trade already established. Rent cheap to right party. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CORNER BASEMENTS ON WEST Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70; light and airy, suitable for any business; rent cheap to right parties. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK on West Madison-st., corner of Sangamon-st., suitable for any business; rent cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 STORES, 25X120 EACH, CORNER CARpenter and Madison-sts.; vaults and everything complete; 2 stores, 25x100 each, 381 and 383 West Madison-st.; rents low to right tenants. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT STORE 189 WEST MADison-st., near Halsted, 25x85. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of No. 86 Lake-st., first door from State. Inquire on first floor of R. C. MACHESNEY.

TO RENT—STORE 188 WEST MADISON-ST. AND 73 South Halsted-st.; can be connected, and two good fronts. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE PARTY IN THE jewelry, paper-hangings, picture, millinery or sewing machine business, wishing to rent one-half of a store on State-st., between Randolph and Monroe, the other half to be occupied as a first-class book store, may hear of a chance by addressing F & H, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THAT DESIRABLE STORE ROOM 15 Michigan-av.; cheapest rent in city.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—15 OR 20 ROOMS, BY A first-class tenant. Call at once. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT PAYING tenant with a small family, rent not to exceed $1,000 per annum, a nice 2-story house, or a cottage, containing from 8 to 10 rooms, and all modern improvements, either on the South Side, south of Twelfth and north of Twenty-fifth-st.; or on the North Side, north of Ohio and east of Wells. Address E, 73 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, FOR housekeeping, two or three rooms for small, respectable family, in good neighborhood. Call on or address I. TOMLINSON, 229 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM OR suite of rooms, for single gentleman, on South Side, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Address S 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, about 3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping; must be in vicinity of Madison and Curtis-sts. The best of reference given. Address B 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with conveniences for light housekeeping, for gentleman and wife. West preferred; state terms. Address S 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, about 4 rooms somewhere in the vicinity of Harrison, Adams, Monroe or Halsted-sts. Best references given. Address 501 South State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT 4 ROOMS FOR housekeeping in good locality, by an American and married couple. State location and price (which must be low) or no attention paid. Address S 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT SOME GOOD cottages for customers. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Room 8, 188 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, without board, by two gentlemen; location, Wabash or Michigan-avs., between Eldridge-court and Fourteenth-st.; terms not to exceed $30 per month. Address, stating terms and location, D, care GOSS & PHILLIPS, Twelfth and Clark-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS ON THE NORTH Side for housekeeping, from 1st of May; may buy some furniture. Address F 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF FOUR OR FIVE rooms, located between Madison, Polk, Canal and Aberdeen-sts. Address D. QUEEDLAND, 165 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE AND BASEMENT, suitable for a confectionery and ladies' and gents' restaurant, ice cream, etc., on State, Clark, Randolph, Washington, Madison, or Monroe-sts. Apply at 348 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 608 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK, WITH LOTS IN THE rear, on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad, and has a front of 140 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 123 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK—ALL OR PART OF 220 FEET front, in one of the best locations on the North Branch for a lumber, wood, or coal yard. Inquire of ANSON SPERRY, No. 16 Congress-st., or 148 Kingsbury-st.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 300 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and railroad business, and specially adapted for elevator or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 123 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on river, by 220 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY F. ISHAM, 14 Congress-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK ON LUMBER-ST., NEAR Canal, 150 feet front, nicely planked, railroad track; good location for a wholesale and retail lumber business. Call on WALKUP & HEEBER, 380 Lumber-st.

TO LEASE—THE BEST COAL DOCK IN THE CITY; lot on Canal-st., near Adams, formerly occupied by Holbrook; dock 120 feet. Inquire at 243 East Madison-st. A. H. HOLDEN.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY, FRONTing on West Chicago-av., adjoining C. & N. W. R. R. Round House, 150 feet front and rear, by 349 feet deep; railroad track on lot; very desirable for lumber or coal yard. Apply to BARNUM & RICHARDSON Manufacturing Company, 64 South Jefferson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN, COMMISSIONER FROM ONE OF the States to the World's Fair, at Vienna, desires to engage a private secretary; one who can loan the commissioner $2,000. Address, for an interview, S 15, Tribune office.

A SMALL FAMILY OWNING MARBLE-FRONT on one of the leading avenues, South Side, nicely furnished, would like to meet with another small family of means, and make some mutual arrangement to keep house together. Address one week O 77, Tribune office.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to P. O. Box 347, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 324 State-st.

GAZE'S TOURIST TICKETS FOR EUROPE and the East, by short sea-routes from England. Gaze's Hotel Coupons for Europe and the East. Tickets by the London & Northwestern Railway. Atlantic passages secured by any line of steamships. American office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

STONER'S INVENTORS' BUREAU. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 72, 73, 74, 81, 82, and 83. We buy and sell patents.

WANTED—HOUSE, TWENTY FEET WIDE, TO move to Fulton-st., near Paulina. Address SHERWOOD, 105 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE BILLIARD TABLES. Will pay cash; no objections if have been used. Apply to J. ROBINSON, 186 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. APPLY TO MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, COST $65; WILL sell for $30. Inquire at 548 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW SINGER AND GROVER & Baker late family sewing machines, in complete order, at half cost. Great bargain. 328 Indiana-st., near Rush-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 477 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 328 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER. ADdress, giving name and reference, S 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, FIRST-CLASS references required. To one who understands his business a liberal percentage will be given. Address, at once, X 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN MAN AS clerk in a grocery store. Apply at 362 West Indiana-st., to N. C. JOHNSON, from 7 to 9 a. m.; good wages paid to the right man.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER. APply to F. H. DRAKE, Accountant, Room 1, 59 North Clark-st. N. B.—None but first-class need apply.

Trades.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT GOOD PAINTERS FOR the season. Come to 719 State-st.

WANTED—PAPER HANGERS AT HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON, 107 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WALNUT FURNITURE finishers. Apply at 213 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STAIR-BUILDER AT 25 Ewing-st.; one that understands laying out, squaring, etc.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR FURNITURE FACtory; must be experienced, and qualified to make designs. Also, two traveling salesmen. Call at 3 p. m. to-day, 82 West Washington-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS—TEN GOOD WORKMEN. Apply to JOHN L. STORMS, Hyde Park, near the depot.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAGON MAKER, AT No. 219 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MATTRESS MAKERS at A. S. ESMAY'S Bedding Store, 217 West Madison-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARPENTERS. APPLY AT SWANN, CLARK & CO.'S Factory, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—6 GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS. CALL at 395 Archer-av., between 7 and 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GRAINER AND SOME GOOD painters, at 108 Twenty-third-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—20 PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS, immediately. 128 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BAKER FOR steady employment. Inquire at 149 South Desplaines-st., corner Adams.

WANTED—A BOY THAT HAS HAD 2 OR 3 years at plumbing. Apply at 163 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FINISHER AND FOUR GOOD cabinetmakers at 25 Cork-st., near Reuben and Fourth. C. LARSON & BRO.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS COAT AND TWO pants makers; also, one bushelman, at CROFT BROS., 157 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS BOY. HABEL & BRUNELLE, 155 East Washington-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD CARPENTERS AT NOS. 568 570 South Canal-st. Apply to JOHN ROBINSON, foreman.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY TO TAKE charge of horses. Wages, $15 per month and board. Apply at 96 Judd-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER. APPLY AT corner Green and Monroe-sts. J. T. RAWLEIGH & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 200 RAILROAD men for a new road 100 miles from Chicago; wages at first, $1.75 per day; board with farmers, $3.50 a week; plenty of station-work at liberal prices. Also, 50 choppers and 100 farm hands for Illinois; wages from $20 to $26 per month and board. For particulars and transportation apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., or No. 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A PORTER AND YARD MAN, AT LAURIE'S European Hotel and Restaurant, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

WANTED—MEN. BIGGEST CHANCE TO MAKE money; $3 for every dollar. Chicago Novelty Company, Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, WATCHMAN, and porter; 10 men for steady work. All orders for help promptly filled. 157 Fifth-av., Room 4.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS TO SELL 3 NEW sewing machine attachments, just out. Chicago Novelty Company, Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A MALE NURSE FOR THE SMALL-pox hospital. Apply at Board of Health office, Room 10 City Hall.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM HAND TO GO TEN miles in the country. Apply to GEO. L. THATCHER, Room 5 M. E. Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS; TWO MEN with their wives to keep boarding-house in pinery; 10 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY, 15 OR 16 years old, to make himself generally useful. Applications made through parents at 161 Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART YOUNG MEN TO sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive, in city or country. Only small capital required to make $3 to $8 a day. A. RAY, 26 West Lake-st.

WANTED—WE WANT A FEW MEN TO SOLICIT for us; will offer good inducements. Apply to BARROWS BROS. & CO., 72 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A JANITOR FOR AN OFFICE BUILDing, none need apply only those who have had experience and can give the best of references; must read and write. Apply Room No. 4, 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SOLICITOR—A FIRST-CLASS MAN to travel for lithographic work. Must be thoroughly acquainted with the lithographic business. Man preferred who has traveled for some Western house, and has good trade of his own. Address JOHN McKITTRICK & CO., 522 North Main-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN IN manufactory, to learn the business. 87 Fourth-st., near Milwaukee-av. J. L. STRANAHAN.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN FOR CITY and country. Easy money made by energetic persons. A. RAY, 26 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SINGERS—ALTO, TENOR, AND BASS, for quartette choir. Must be good readers. Address with references, S 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON—TWO AGENTS. Good positions. BRADLEY & CO., 772 Carroll-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD, ACTIVE MEN TO ENGAGE in a light, pleasant business; $25 to $35 a week sure money. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 3.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN WHO resides about 50 miles from Chicago, a good, plain gardener, one who thoroughly understands growing vegetables. Apply to T. ANDREWS, Calhoun-place.

WANTED—25 LIVE MEN FOR LIGHT WORK for the summer. SMITH BROS., 174 West Washington-st., Room 4. Call from 9 to 4.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—VIOLINIST, PIANist, and cornet player, at Theatre Comique, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIREMAN AT SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at Porter's National Telegraph College, 157 LaSalle-st., Room 73.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN, GERman, or Scotch girl to do general housework, cook, wash, and iron, in family of five. Will pay $4 per week. References required. Call at No. 104 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—AT 398 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD girl, 13 or 14 years old, to assist in care of a baby. Call after 3 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL AT ENGLEWOOD, 5 miles south of the city; can have the advantage of the Normal school. Call at No. 60 South Water-st., Room 1, up-stairs, for particulars.

WANTED—10 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. German preferred. Apply at 948 west Lake-st., corner Western-av., in store.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 134 Walnut-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 889 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer at 689 Fulton-st., corner of Lincoln.

WANTED—AT 1176 WABASH-AV., A GIRL TO DO second work. None need apply without reference; to such good wages will be paid.

WANTED—AT 548 WABASH-AV., A GIRL TO ASsist in the kitchen of a private boarding-house.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; four in the family. T. B. JAMES, 1468 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in small family. 1123 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; German, Norwegian, or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 274 Fulton-st., corner Carpenter.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 365 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GIRL IN A FAMILY of four; must be a good cook and laundress. 617 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; MUST understand cooking; young girl preferred. Apply after 12 o'clock at 7 Calumet av.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR THE CITY, COUNTRY, hotels, and vessels. Apply at 86 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island depot.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF child. Apply immediately at 1375 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL TO HELP with general housework, one lately arrived prefered. 134 South Park-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman to take charge of infant and young children; would not object taking woman with daughter 10 to 15 years of age. Call to-day at 19 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTED—GIRLS TO FILL GOOD SITUATIONS in the city and country. Great Western Business Exchange, 141 Washington-st., corner Union.

WANTED—11 NORTH CURTIS-ST., A GOOD girl for general housework, in a small private family; American preferred.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS: A CHAMBERmaid, and dining-room girl. Apply at 499 South Dearborn (Burnside) st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS (SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, or German), one good cook, washer, and ironer, and general service, the other good second girl; family small; good wages. Call at 740 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good wages. Apply at 398 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DINING-ROOM girl. Apply at No. 230 West Washington-st., immediately.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AT WHELAN'S LAUNDRY TWO first-class shirt ironers. 1080 State-st., corner of Twenty-second.

WANTED—WHEELER & WILSON OPERATORS, with machines, at basement 20 South Peoria-st. Light nice work.

WANTED—AT DAVIS BRO.'S, SOUTH WATER-st., two doors east of State, eight or ten girls to sew hams. Call for F. A. LAYS.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, 13 TO 17 YEARS OLD, to take care of little girl. Apply at No. 5 Lumberman's Exchange.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIFTY LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS BEtween the ages of 8 and 10 years to learn dancing and go in ballets. Apply to 118 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK IN THE PANTRY of THOMSON'S Restaurant, 21 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—AT THE MAULTON HOUSE, CORNER Market and Kinzie-sts., two women to scrub and a pastry girl.

WANTED—A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE TO CARD and spot photographs. Apply at HALL'S, 217 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION DRUG clerk, by a thoroughly competent man, who has successfully passed the requisite examinations, and obtained a diploma. Address U 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18 years' experience in a retail drug and prescription store in New York State; best of references given. Address V 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY BUSIness man, with many years' experience in this city, in some good mercantile or manufacturing establishment, at a moderate salary; is a good accountant and correspondent; references unexceptionable. Address P 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME OFFICE OR store where I can have the evenings and Sundays to myself; would do collecting or any other out-door business; am willing to lend employer $150 or $200. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF liberal education and who is a fair penman, in a store, office, or bank. Address X 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper or clerk in a wholesale house; English, German, and Scandinavian languages written, and good references if required. Address Z 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a thorough accountant. Postings, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. A. BRASHIER, Room 15, No. 153 East Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN store or office. Is a rapid penman, quick at figures, and can give good references. Address S 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lumberman, as shipping clerk, or would take charge of a lumber-yard; best city references as to ability from last employer. Address S 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR retail grocery, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the retail trade. Address O, 54 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT hotel man (single). A place where he could be actively employed. References from first-class houses. Could loan employer $1,000 or $2,000 if desired. Address X 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16 IN A real estate, law, insurance office, or store; would take pains to make himself generally useful. A trial only is asked, feeling assured of giving satisfaction. Address N 67, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS blank-book finisher. Address P. O. Box 527, Hannibal, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC MAN, as general foreman in a sash, door and blind factory; has had several years' experience; best of references given. Address S 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter; has had 10 years' experience; is capable of taking charge of the business. Address FIELD & BENEDICT, corner Market and Washington-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TIN and iron-roofer, and job-worker. Reference given. Address O 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MASTER PRINTERS—A job printer, with a good general understanding of the business, wants a situation either in or out of the city. Address S 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; HAS HAD good experience. Apply at No. 8 Rush-st., basement. Situation wanted as fireman; apply to the same.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cabinetmaker, in a hotel, to repair furniture. Can do first-class work. Address X 90, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A first-class private family, by an elderly man (Dane), who understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful about the place. Address X 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman in a private family; has had several years' experience; is sober, and not afraid of work; best of reference. Address X 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, AS COACHman in a private family; am sober and willing to work. Address P 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS traveling salesman for ready-made clothing; one that can guarantee trade and give good references. Address S 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A competent man, with good references. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS barkeeper in a first-rate place. Good references given. Address Z 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and sew, or upstairs work. Address for 3 days M, 69 Elston-road.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG GIRLS IN a private family, one for second work, and the other for light work and sewing; best of reference given. Apply for 2 days, 27 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; best of reference given; West Side preferred. Call at 207 North Reuben-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook for a small first-class family, where a second girl is kept. Apply to-day only at No. 22 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do second work, the other to do dining-room work. Call Tuesday at 159 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work in a respectable private family; has good references. Call at 100 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or general housework in a small family. Apply No. 4 Myrick-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework. Call for 2 days at 127 Forquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work in a private family. Apply at 178 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIVE OF THE BEST dining-room girls in the city; also head dining-room girl, A No. 1; three excellent cooks for the lake marine service; one cook for hotel or restaurant; also girls of every nationality for all kinds of housework. No. 1 West Madison-st.; branch office, 126 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family; good references. Please call or address 173 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, to do second work. Please call at 71 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF first-class help can be supplied at MRS. THOMPSON'S, Office 1000 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK, IN a family where there is a second-girl kept. Call at 439 West Harrison-st., after 12 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, IN a small private family, no children; references given. Apply 127 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as kitchen girl in a private family. Can be seen at No. 90 Ontario-st., near Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family to do second work or take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objections to the country. Best of reference given. Call 377 West Kinzie-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED seamstress in a private family. Can furnish Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address E M T, care John K. Smith, 212 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FITter and dressmaker by the day or week. Address E 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY HAVing a Singer machine, to do sewing, or sewing and second work, in a private family. Address X 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO sew in a dressmaker's shop; wages not as much of an object as to finish the trade. Address, by person or letter, to 227 West Randolph-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OF SUperior qualifications and character wishes a situation to take the charge of a gentleman's house; no objections to one or two children. Address B 9, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, lately from Canada, as governess in a young family; will make herself useful. Call or address 242 West Taylor-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBERS DEsire either an active or special partner, with from $10,000 to $15,000 (as they have an equal amount) in a profitable manufacturing business, additional capital being requisite to meet the increased business. First-class reference given and required. Address O 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000—A YOUNG, ACTIVE man, capable of keeping books can form a very desirable partnership; business has no competition; pays 300 per cent. Address, for five days, S 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN with $500 to join the advertiser (who has $1,500) to open a tea, coffee, and spice store. Address X 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $10,000 to $15,000, in a large manufacture of a standard article. To a person desiring business this will be a choice opportunity, as it does not require a knowledge of the same. References required. For further information address H 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 IN A RETAIL drug store and dispensary. I am a graduate of one of the leading medical institutions of this country, and take no stock in the confidential rubber goods line. To any professional or non-professional party who has above amount and can prove respectability, I will give an interest that will pay 50 per cent on amount invested in 3 months, or I can guarantee $5,000 from my practice alone this summer. I want money immediately to increase stock, &c. Those having the capital are invited to investigate. Address F 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH AT LEAST $2,500 IN profitable business in Georgia. Address F 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, IN an old-established and well-paying business. Address S 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,500 TO $3,000 in a good paying established business. Apply at 487 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED, profitable business; no risk; a good opportunity for an active man with $100, at 92 South Clinton-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-EStablished business, paying that amount monthly. 118 East Washington-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BOARDING HOUSE, with $400; the best situation in the city; house full all the time. Call or address W R, 63 Hubbard-court.

FOUND.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY. INQUIRE AT BEECHER'S jewelry store, 255 West Madison-st.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Michigan Law-Makers Discussing the Railroad Question.

What an Arkansas Legislator Would Like to Have.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 14.—In the House, this morning, bills were introduced to provide that mutual insurance companies of other States may do business in Ohio, and define what shall constitute the reinsurance fund of mutual and stock insurance companies, and to amend the law of 1868, allowing $100 to veteran volunteers, so as to include veteran recruits.

In the Senate, this afternoon, the following bills were passed: House bill to compel the secretaries of railroads and telegraph companies to report to the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs within thirty days after the election of officers; House bill to punish with imprisonment in the Penitentiary the forgery of railroad tickets or checks, and the use or sale of canceled tickets or checks; House bill to punish by imprisonment in the Penitentiary persons convicted of bribing State officers or members of the General Assembly; House bill to provide for a lien on animals for their keep by livery-stable keepers, and to provide fine and imprisonment for damage wilfully done to a livery horse by the person hiring the same. In House, the Senate bill to require a two-thirds vote of the stockholders of a railroad to ratify a lease thereof was passed.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 14.—Eleven Hillsdale attorneys remonstrate against codifying Michigan laws. The bill appropriating $300,000 for State salaries, Governmental expenses, and interest on the State debt, passed the Legislature. The House Committee of Ways and Means reported adversely the bill relieving the bondsmen of John W. Hulin, late defaulting clerk of the State Prison. Judge Andrew Howell's general bill for the incorporation of villages was amended and reported upon favorably by special committee, the Hon. Levi Walker, one of the ablest lawyers in the House dissenting. The bill authorizing the Branch County Supervisors to regulate the protection of fish in Branch County was lost. A joint resolution passed the Senate instructing the Attorney-General to take measures, if necessary, for securing the reimbursement of $39,925 in counties alleged to be erroneously or fraudulently paid by the State of Michigan. The House considered the proposed general railroad law, and the Senate discussed the bill regulating freight rates, without final action.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 14.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Radcliffe presented a memorial to Congress, asking that Arkansas be given a good Republican Government, a good monarchy, or a good despotic power.

Both Houses have agreed to a resolution to adjournment sine die on the 25th. The House bills creating the counties of Lee and Dorsey passed the Senate.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—J. O'Donovan Rossa has written a letter to the President of the Senate, claiming the seat made vacant by the resignation of Tweed. The communication was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

NEW YORK.

Another Bank Defalcation—Run On a Savings Bank—Usurious Rates of Interest in Wall Street Under Investigation—Severe Sentence—The Unlucky Westfield—George Francis Train—Church Squabble—The Book Sales—Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A quarrel in a shanty on Fifty-seventh street, yesterday, between Michael Bowen and Patrick Woods, resulted in the probably fatal wounding of the former.

McDermott, who killed his wife yesterday, was driven out of San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee.

The announcement that Frederick Kloner, Cashier of the Hoboken Savings Bank, had absconded with $30,000 of the funds, caused a run on the bank to-day, and at noon $18,000 had been withdrawn. Notice was posted that the bank would remain open till 5 o'clock to pay off depositors. This, together with the efforts of well-known and responsible citizens, reassured many depositors, and $6,000 of the money withdrawn was returned to the bank.

The Grand Jury took testimony to-day in regard to money-dealers in Wall street. Large numbers of brokers were present. Up to noon, Mr. Postding was the only witness examined, and although subjected to a searching cross-examination, nothing was elicited of the slightest importance touching the question under investigation.

Recorder Hackett to-day sentenced Michael Mahoney, alias Michael Donovan, to 20 years' confinement in the State Prison, for stealing a wallet containing $50 from a passenger on a street-car.

Escher & Co., heavy silk importers, with connections in Zurich, Switzerland, are reported as having suspended. The Zurich branch suspended first. Liabilities, $1,250,000.

The boiler of the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield forced two rivets this morning, and the escaped steam caused great commotion among the passengers, and in the rush to the stern of the boat many were knocked down and badly bruised. The Westfield is the boat that exploded two years ago, causing the death of over 100 passengers.

The inquiry into the sanity of George Francis Train will be continued to-morrow. Train has summoned, as his witnesses, nearly every statesman, financier, editor, and physician hereabouts.

The Warren Street (Brooklyn) Methodist Episcopal Church was closed yesterday by the pastor appointed by the recent conference. The congregation insist upon having the pastor another year, according to the promise of the Presiding Elder of the district.

The Coroner will hold an inquest on Wednesday in the case of Mrs. McDermott, who was so brutally murdered by her husband yesterday. McDermott is kept in a straight-jacket. His persistent attempts, yesterday, to commit suicide induce the belief that he is insane.

The Circuit Court of Hoboken recently gave a verdict in favor of claimants who brought suit against the city for bounty for enlistment after Lee's surrender. The Court of Errors and Appeals has reversed this judgment, and thus saved the city $50,000.

At the semi-annual book trade sale here last week three million volumes were sold.

Application was made to-day for a habeas corpus in the case of Carl Vogt, held for the murder of Chevalier de Bianco.

Mrs. Lucetta Myers was finally discharged from custody to-day, and the Goodrich case remains as great a mystery as ever.

Obituary.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 14.—The Hon. G. M. Woodbury, of Marshalltown, Iowa, died this morning at half-past 5 o'clock, of consumption. He was the oldest and most respected citizen of this city, and President of the First National Bank. He had been failing for years.

CLEVELAND, O., April 14.—John Martin, a prominent citizen, a member of the City Council, and a member of the firm of Quayle & Martin, ship-builders, of this city, died this morning of typhoid fever.

ELGIN, Ill., April 9.—Capt. Elisha Lee died in this city on Saturday evening, of paralysis, aged 63 years. Mr. Lee had been identified with the navigation of the lakes, as an engineer, for 20 years, and was well known to all lake-men. He came west from Buffalo, and has always made Elgin his winter home, and was highly respected as a citizen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 14.—The Hon. G. M. Woodbury died at Marshalltown yesterday, aged 61. He was President of the First National Bank at that place, and has been a prominent citizen of this State for twenty years.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Ernest Tomsing, a German resident of Cleveland, committed suicide yesterday by drowning. He leaves a family.

The first hundred of the English colonists for the North Pacific Railroad were received by the St. George's Society, of St. Paul, last night, with a procession, music, and supper.

At the request of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, Senator Morton will, at an early day, address the people on the relations of the railroads to the public and to the Government.

A telegram from Paterson, N. J., says that on Sunday night, a gang of burglars made a raid on Passaic village, and, after robbing a number of stores and houses, set fire to stables. The citizens turned out and secured one thief, aged 18.

Our Dayton special says that a negro, named Harris, attempted to outrage the person of a servant girl employed at J. D. McKee's, on Sunday afternoon, while the family was at church. He knocked her down and attempted to drag her into an adjoining room, when her screams attracted the neighbors. The negro fled, but was arrested, and is now confined in jail to await examination.

On Saturday evening, William T. Miller, a young man of 28, employed by George W. Harshman in his oil mill at Harshmanville, O., was caught by the shafting and instantly killed. The shaft was revolving at the rate of fifty revolutions a minute when Miller's coat caught in the coupling. His head was dashed against the box covering the shafting, breaking his neck. His body was fearfully bruised. Death must have been instantaneous, as life was extinct when the machinery stopped. Coroner's verdict, "accidental death."

FIRES.

Burning of Two Cotton Mills—800 People Out of Employment—Destruction of a Lumber-Yard.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 14.—Mills Nos. 1 and 2 of the Dwight Manufacturing Company at Chicopee were destroyed by fire to-night. The mills were devoted to the manufacture of cotton sheetings and cotton flannel, and contained 4,500 bales of cotton, which were destroyed as was also one stock-house, and three lumber sheds. The total loss will not fall short of three quarters of a million dollars, fully covered by insurance in Boston agencies. Eight hundred people are thrown out of employment. The fire was occasioned by the accidental overturning of a lamp.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The Missouri planing mill, an extensive building, occupying nearly all the block bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and Cass avenue and O'Falon street, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at from $65,000 to $80,000. Insured in the North Missouri Insurance Company, Macon, Mo., $8,000; Black River, Watertown, N. J., $1,000; Amazon, Cincinnati, $5,000; German, St. Louis, $1,250; People's, Newark, N. J., $1,500; Humboldt, New Jersey, $1,200; Naragansett, Rhode Island, $1,000; Citizens', New Jersey, $1,250; Citizens', New York, $1,000; Hoffman, New Jersey, $1,250; Allemania, Pittsburgh, $1,500; Clay, of Newport, N. Y., $1,500; Franklin, Wheeling, Va., $1,000; Westchester, Rochester, $1,000; German, Pennsylvania, $2,500; Alps, Cincinnati, $1,000; Aurora, Cincinnati, $2,000; Allemania, Cleveland, O., $2,000; Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania, $1,500; German, Freeport, N. Y., $1,500; Union, Bangor, Me., $1,500; Hibernia, Cleveland, O., $1,500; Home, Columbus, O., $2,500; Franklin, St. Louis, $2,500; total, $46,250. A washboard factory, belonging to Kainezer & Freicks, and several small tenement houses on the surrounding streets, were badly damaged or wholly destroyed, involving a loss, perhaps, of $15,000, mostly insured in home offices. About fifty families were burned out of home, and most of their furniture was destroyed.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Probabilities—The storm on Massachusetts Bay continues moving slowly northeastward in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; that in Iowa will advance northeastward, and a third storm-centre develops in North Carolina and on the Middle Atlantic coast. In New England, except Maine, continued north and northwest winds, cloudy and clearing weather. For the Lower Lakes, and western section of the Middle States, increasing north and east winds and cloudy weather. For the Middle and Atlantic States, northeasterly winds and rising temperature. For Virginia and the South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, with clouds and rain. From Alabama westward, southeast winds veering to cold northwest, with cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes, increasing northeasterly winds, with rains.

Cautionary signals continue at Boston, Portland, Chicago, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, and Duluth, and are ordered for Norfolk and Wilmington.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Snowing in Minneapolis this morning. Moderate temperature all over the country—37 degrees at Duluth, 33 at Alpena, 45 at Chicago, 50 at Omaha, 57 at St. Louis, 63 at New Orleans, 43 at Pittsburgh, 35 at Quebec, 43 at New York, 58 at Jacksonville, Fla.

OMAHA, Neb., April 14.—The most severe snow-storm of the season is prevailing between Fremont, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyoming. It commenced at Cheyenne yesterday morning, traveled eastward slowly, and reached North Platte last night, and Grand Island early this morning, and continues there yet with unabated fury. The snow has drifted four and five feet in depth, and a man's life is not safe outside of shelter. Trains are laid up waiting for the storm to abate.

New Freight Tariff.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Trunk lines to the West yesterday adopted a new tariff of freight rates to the West and Southwest. There is a decided reduction, varying from 10 to 25 per cent. The average reduction is about 16 per cent. The Erie Railway and New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company have made greater preparations than ever before for the shipment of freight by the lakes. The Erie Railway will have a fleet of thirty propellers plying between Buffalo, Chicago, and intermediate points. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company also has a large fleet of propellers plying between the same ports. In addition, the latter Company intends to establish a new line of steamers from Buffalo to Duluth, on Lake Superior, running in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The following are the new rates per 100 pounds from this city to some of the most important points:

	First class.	*Second class.*	*Third class.*	*Fourth class.*	*Fifth class.*
Cincinnati	$ .92	$ .83	$ .70	$ .55	$ .41
Toledo	.77	.69	.58	.46	.35
St. Paul	1.80	1.60	1.25	95	80
Detroit	.70	.63	.53	.42	.32
Milwaukee	1.00	.90	.75	.60	.45
Indianapolis	.95	.84	.71	.57	.43
Jeffersonville	1.06	.95	.79	.64	.48
Chicago	1.00	.90	.75	.60	.45
Omaha	1.75	1.55	1.30	1.10	.95
St. Louis	1.28	1.16	.87	.79	.61
Memphis	1.62	1.46	1.20	.95	.74
Nashville	1.37	1.23	1.03	.84	.64

It is understood that the National Dispatch Company and other lines are also preparing a new schedule. They have been running in opposition to the trunk lines ever since navigation closed, and, it is understood, will continue to do so.

Rockford Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, April 14.—The municipal election to-day resulted as follows: Mayor, Gilbert Woodruff, President Rockford National Bank; Aldermen—First Ward, John Spafford; Second Ward, D. S. Penfield; Third Ward, D. Dow; Fifth Ward, N. C. Thompson; Seventh Ward, S. D. Crawford. The other wards elected no Aldermen.

Supervisors—First Ward, A. Haines; Second, H. C. Scoville; Third, Isaac Utter; Fourth, George M. Smith; Fifth, John M. Waldron; Sixth, Solomon Wheeler; Seventh, Duncan Ferguson.

The Mayor-elect, who received a majority of 464 votes, held a grand reception at his residence this evening. There were 1,037 votes polled.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—COTTON—Quiet; sales 3,500 bales; good ordinary, 16@16¼c; low middling, 17¾@17⅞c; middling, 18¾@18⅞c; middling Orleans, 18⅞@19c. Receipts, 5,795 bales. Exports, Liverpool, 3,748 bales; Havre, 6,644; Revel, 1,475. Stock, 178,426 bales. The receipts of cotton this week will probably exceed 25,000 bales. A steamboat is reported coming from the Arkansas River with 5,276 bales, the largest cargo of the season.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XX, $6.50; family, $9.50@10.50. Corn and oats dull.

BRAN AND HAY—Are in good supply, but the rain prevented sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork was dull; mess, $17.00. Dry salt meats quiet at 6¾@8¾@8¾@8⅞c; hams, 9c; bacon dull at 7¾c, 9¾c, 10c; hams 14¾@14¾c. Lard—Refined tierce, 9c; keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; common, 7@7¾c; prime, 9@9¾c. Molasses—Common reboiled, 35c; prime reboiled, 65c. Coffee, 17@19¾c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at 89@93c.

Knights of Pythias.

RICHMOND, Va., April 14.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the World meets here to-morrow. Supreme Chancellor H. C. Berry, Chicago, Vice Supreme Chancellor Davis, New Hampshire, Grand Chancellor McMiller, Philadelphia, and a large number of other delegates, have already arrived. A grand welcome ball will be given to-morrow night. On Wednesday there will be a parade, in which about one thousand Knights will participate, and at night a banquet will be given to the Supreme Lodge by the Virginia Knights. The session will probably last a week.

Cincinnati Musical Matters.

CINCINNATI, O., April 14.—The sale of season tickets for the approaching Musical Festival commenced to-day, realizing $4,750 for the day. This being the first test of the manner in which the public is to receive this musical effort, it has been looked to with much interest, and has resulted entirely satisfactorily to the management.

The reports from the singing societies outside the city, represent that rehearsals are proceeding with much enthusiasm. The understanding is that the societies will be here for mass rehearsals on Friday, May 2.

Lucca has recovered from the illness which disabled her at Columbia, and made her first appearance here to-night. The audience was large and her reception a very cordial one.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

The certainty of seeing a fine dramatic performance induced the attendance of a large and fashionable audience at Hooley's Opera-House last evening. We say "certainty," because the Chicago public have by this time come to regard Hooley's as a theatre wherein nothing short of superior excellence *can* be done. The result justified the anticipation. The play of "Alixe" is one among a thousand in point of intense interest—a peculiar condensation of strength in the plot and its elaboration. Strong situations crowd upon one another with astonishing yet consistent rapidity, and so much of the passion and emotion common to all mankind is encompassed within the brief progress of the story, that the auditor feels compelled to remain and witness the denouement. The fact that no suggestion of the ending occurs until the ending itself occurs greatly enhances the interest, and when at last the conclusion is reached, there is left upon the hearts of the audience a feeling of silent sadness—a regret that it must have ended so. In its construction, "Alixe" is wonderfully effective, and there could be no stronger evidence of this than is found in the general wish that the author might have arranged it so as to bring to life the unfortunate heroine. The moral is sad, pathetic, tearful, but it *is* a moral, which is more than can be said of many modern dramas of French origin. The piece was finely produced—with a powerful cast, and every possible attention that could be desired in the way of stage accessories. The distribution of the characters would be a severe strain for any dramatic company less complete than Mr. Hooley's. There are not merely one or two, but seven or eight, strong parts to be provided for, and the fact that there was so little weakness in this respect speaks volumes for the efficiency of the organization. "Alixe" would suffer severely in less capable hands. Lack of space and time forbids a mention in detail of the many points of excellence in the performance, which, taken as a whole, and considering its unusual requirements, has been rarely equalled in this or in any other city. Miss O'Conner made her first appearance before a Chicago audience in the role of *Alixe*, and won golden opinions by her fine rendition of it. She shows an intelligent appreciation of its meaning and demands, and to this adds a distinctive originality in conception and treatment which is extremely creditable both to her judgment and ability. In her anxiety to create a favorable impression, she rather overshot the mark in the first act, in which her joy at meeting her mother took the form of a scream, instead of a cry of delight. This, however, was the only departure from admirable naturalness, and, by the time she had become identified with the development of the character, it was clearly obvious that the fault of staginess could not be charged to her account. Her personal charms enable her to take the part completely, and her talent as an artist serves to accomplish an impersonation of exceeding merit. The *Alixe* of Miss O'Conner cannot fail of taking a strong hold upon our theatre-goers, and we predict that she will have grown into great favor here before the piece is withdrawn. Miss Meek's forcible and impressive portrayal of the sufferings of the guilty and wretched wife and mother gained for her no small portion of the honors. Miss Cowell, as the *Marquise*, brought scarcely the requisite amount of dignity to the part, which, in other respects, was rendered in her usual vein of neatness. A similar deficiency was noticeable in Mr. Dillon, who was funny, of course, but by no means a Frenchman. The role is not equal to his capacity as a comedian. To Mr. Blaisdell is given the opportunity of making himself the central subject of interest and sympathy among the male characters. In this direction he has much to thank the author for, who has done more for him than he for himself. He seems to have failed to work up a sufficient degree of eccentricity, but rather makes it a cross between *Frank Farriday* and *Lord Chillon*. His large allotment of telling speeches are delivered with good effect, and a little stronger infusion of distinctive flavor into the rendition would make it a capital one. Miss Josie Batchelder, a new comer, appears to excellent advantage, and will prove a desirable addition to the company. Her bright, pleasing ways insure her a good place in popular favor. The role assumed by Mr. Norris is an ungrateful one as to sympathy, though strong in dramatic texture, and he fills it, according to his want, with extreme care and efficiency. Mr. Arnold was guilty of an amount of imperfection in his lines which was quite inexcusable in a play so thoroughly rehearsed as this has been. As nearly as individual incapacity could do so, he succeeded in spoiling the first act by his frequent dependence upon the prompter. Later on, he seemed to have recovered his retentive faculties, and did fair justice to the part. Mr. Reed and Miss Mason are to be commended for the smoothness with which their respective assignments were filled. We have somewhat freely pointed out the defects in the performance, because we know it can be and will be materially improved. The cast is a superb one, and the succeeding presentations of "Alixe" will doubtless realize the perfection in detail for which the entertainments at Hooley's have become so justly famous and so deservedly successful. "Alixe" will prove no exception. It is truly a remarkable play in itself, and should secure an extended run.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau has always been a favorite in this city, and the audience that greeted him at the Academy last evening indicated fairly enough the actor's popularity. It is true that the play announced for last evening was one whose title has a strong hold upon the sympathies of the audience. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," is a personage not unknown to the readers of the dime series of American novels, and the impersonation by a living artist of this eccentric character is a temptation that the boys can never resist. So that the Academy last evening was filled completely, and the tableaux which climaxed every act produced the shrill evidences of approval in which youth delights to give utterance to its approval. The piece is one not forgotten by the public, Mr. Chanfrau having favored us with his assumption of the title-role two or three years ago. It is in every respect sensational. It is not too much to say that it is the most sensational of any that have appeared on the boards during the present season, and at the same time the best. The characters are slightly given to caricature, but include some excellent specimens of Western life; those which are exaggerated are not more distorted than some of Dickens' happiest conceits, and the audience is kept in good humor till the last act. It has this advantage, too, over such plays as have been provided for the lovers of the extravagant in possibility during the season: The interest does not centre upon one man, and that man the star. It is evenly scattered among the dramatis personæ, and this circumstance has had its effect in stimulating Mr. Gardiner's company to unwonted exertions, with a very commendable result. Thus, while the sympathy of the audience remains with *Kit Redding*, its attention is equally bestowed upon two typical dead-beats *Judge Suggs* and *Major Squiggs*, nor could the inevitable stage snob, *Lord Fitz-Folie*, be easily dispensed with. So throughout with those of the other sex. It is true that there are one or two gags of a positively indecent character, which, if he is wise, Mr. Gardiner will peremptorily prohibit,—which appeal to the low wit of the gallery, but disgust the sensitive portion of the audience, to whom the manager looks for his support. The piece consists of a prologue, the events of which are supposed to occur twelve years before the first act, followed by four acts. It embraces some startling incidents, and an ingenious plot which it is unnecessary to give. Mr. Chanfrau acted the part of the *Arkansas Traveler* as he does everything he undertakes. While there is plenty of the injured innocent in the part, he gives it that amount of dash and bravado necessary to show that the ex-farmer is as sharp in roguery as the arrant villains whom he deals with. His support, as hinted above, was in the main very good. Mr. Nobles as *Manuel Bond*, a wealthy gambler, looked and acted the part well. He never appeared to better advantage, and by a little more attention would leave nothing to be desired. Mr. Rennie's first appearance in the role of the English Lord also deserves a word of commendation, and Messrs. Everham and Johnson were at home as the chivalrous dead-beats. Mrs. Carhart is a pains-taking lady, and made the most of her part, as did Miss Waite as *Alice Redding*, but the latter had not the good fortune of looking the character she represented.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson entered upon her second week to a crowded house, appearing again in her beautiful and thoroughly artistic impersonation of *Juliet*. The public desire to enjoy the exceptionally satisfactory dramatic feast afforded by her in this performance has been manifested at the box office by numerous requests that "Romeo and Juliet" be continued throughout the week; but Miss Neilson has chosen, and wisely, we think, to vary the character of the entertainment from sad to gay, by the production of that most delightful of all comedies, "As You Like It," appearing as *Rosalind*, a role in which she achieved in London a distinction scarcely second to that of her *Juliet*. The opportunity of seeing her in the comedy side of the tender passion will be gladly welcomed by those who have dropped tears over the melancholy fortunes of the daughter of the Capulets. The recent unjust and unfounded reflections upon her studiousness and versatility will doubtless incite her to extra effort, and we may look to see a rare *Rosalind*. "As You Like It" will be given on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of this week, and at the Saturday matinee. "Romeo and Juliet" to-night, and for the last time on Saturday evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Stuart Robson, the comedian, of whom it is said that he is the funniest man on the American stage, makes his first appearance this evening at Aiken's Theatre, in a new drama entitled "Law in New York." He will be supported by a strong dramatic company, in which McKee Rankin, Frank Lawlor, Miss Kitty Blanchard, Miss Ada Gilman, and many others of known ability are included. From the highly flattering notices of Mr. Robson in the Eastern papers, we are led to expect something out of the common, both as to the play and the actor.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Kemble's benefit at Myers' Opera-House last night was an immense success in point of attendance. His friends and admirers turned out in large numbers to testify their appreciation of his deservings as a gentleman and a minstrel manager and performer. The bill was one of the best that has yet been offered by the Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble party, embracing the first performance of a new and excruciating burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet." It will be continued through the week.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Now that the last week of J. W. Wilder & Co's National Circus is positively announced, people are beginning to find out what a really superior performance is being given by that model organization. This week's programme includes the appearance of James Robinson in his great bare-back acts, Frank Pastor, Foster, and Burke, Miss Ella Stokes, and all the other favorites. The herd of beautiful trained ponies turned loose in the ring with the buffalo calf constitutes a most ludicrous and interesting novelty.

ANOTHER HOTEL ROBBERY.

A Party of Nebraska Drovers are Deprived of $10,700 Worth of Valuable Property.

But for the secrecy which has been observed at Headquarters of Police, a robbery of some importance which occurred last Friday night would have been made public.

During the first of last week there arrived at Wood's Hotel, on State street, Mr. John Fitzgerald and three companions, of Plattsmouth, Neb. Being stock men, they brought considerable money with them, and a large number of valuable papers, consisting, in part, of notes and contracts, which, with $700 in money, were placed in two pocket-books, and these packed away in their trunks.

Last Friday night these gentlemen decided that more could be seen of Chicago by night than they had seen by day, and, accordingly, were out very late. The next morning they made the startling discovery that the pocket-books, containing the money and the papers were missing from their trunks which were in the room. The papers were valued at $10,000. Most of them, can, however, be replaced, but not without some expenditure of money. The robbery was at once reported to the Superintendent of Police, and an advertisement inserted in THE TRIBUNE, offering a large reward for the return of the papers. As yet no clue has been obtained, either to the property or the robbers.

It is not known how access was obtained to the room, as there were no marks of violence on the windows or doors. It is believed, however, that the thief secreted himself in the room while the occupants were at tea, as the room was open at that time.

HOW DID HE GET THERE?

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a ship-carpenter, named Andrew Thompson, at work on a vessel at the docks foot of West Washington street, observed a dark object floating in the river. At first he could not discern what it was, but, a passing tug throwing it nearer to him, he recognized that the object was the body of a man. He reported the matter to Officers Condon and Libby, who were in the vicinity. A hook was procured, and with it the body was brought to shore. The body was that of a very large man, and had evidently been in the water many weeks. A gash in the forehead near the roots of the hair indicated foul play, but nothing could be learned concerning the man last night. Some facts may be developed at the Coroner's inquest to-day, which will be held at the Morgue, where the body was taken.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Suit has been commenced against the Quincy *Whig* to foreclose a mortgage of $10,000.

—Loren Temple, of South Adams, Mass., is said to have had the sight of one eye, blind for seven years, restored by being accidentally knocked down.

—A gentleman of wealth in London offers to start a subscription for the purpose of moving "Cleopatra's Needle" to London. The cost is estimated at $75,000.

—It is agreed that the time of the winning crew in the recent English university race was 19:37, instead of 20:05, as telegraphed, thus making it the fastest race on record.

—Mr. James Smith, an Australian journalist, has received a spiritual communication that the world is to be "burned as black as a forgotten toast, by a wave of fire," within a year.

—The Watkins Glen, N. Y., which was purchased by E. B. Parsons in the autumn of 1869, for $25,000, has recently been sold by him to John Lytle & Co., of Philadelphia, for $100,000.

—Many of the Western Union operators are practising on the English or Continental telegraphic alphabet, which it is proposed eventually to substitute for the Morse, now in use.

—A street-car conductor in Detroit picked up a navy revolver from the floor as several passengers were departing. A well-dressed woman claimed it, with the remark: "That's the second time I've lost that to-day."

—There is a good deal of anxiety felt in Westfield, Mass., for the safety of the new Normal Boarding-House, which has been erected over a muck-bed, and which, in one place, is said to have settled more than six inches since last autumn.

—An exchange has this conundrum: "Why is it that a young fellow and his girl can sit in the parlor until after midnight without making noise enough for the old folks to hear them through the partition, but can't sit in a public place five minutes without annoying the whole house with their giggling and talk?"

—The position of American Consul at Montevideo cannot be very desirable, judging from the experience of Dr. Bertram, the late Consul. The pay is only $1,000, and rents are so high that he was unable to secure any sort of an office or residence except a tent, and had to do without any clerk, in consequence of which the Consuls of the pampered and effete dynasties of the Old World socially cut him. Yet there are enough people desirous of serving the Government, we have no doubt, to accept this position, even though the salary were reduced to $500 and they had to live up a tree.

—As a sample of the present high prices of old English black-letter books, it is stated that a copy of Gower's "Lover's Confession," printed by Caxton, in 1493, was recently sold in London to an American collector, whose brain was slightly touched, we suspect, with bibliomania, for the sum of $4,000. That is more than the poet received for all the copies sold in his life-time. Lover's confessions sometimes cost a fellow more than that, when committed to writing and used as evidence against him in a trial for breach of promise.

New Orleans Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14—A mass-meeting held here to-night was large and enthusiastic. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted looking to the organization of the People's League, for the purpose of sustaining the McEnery Government.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Arrived, the steamer City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

HALIFAX, April 14.—Arrived, the steamer Caledonia, from Liverpool.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

The London *Guardian*, good authority, states that Dr. Lushington's secret about Lord Byron has not died with him, but will be made public before long.

—Lady Ellenborough's relatives announce through the London *Times* that they "have the best reason to believe that the report of her death is as unfounded as the account of her career is false."

—Says the Malta *Times*: "At the fancy dress ball given at Penton Lodge, by Sir William and Lady Humphrey, the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn dancing in his official robes was a prominent feature."

—The following epitaph circulates just now in Paris:

Here lies
Adolph Thiers, small burgher,
President of the French Republic,
who
Glorified the First Empire,
Justified the Second,
Prepared the Third.

—Chocolate pastilles, with the portrait of Gambetta, are now patronized by all true French Republicans. The Dauphin is also to be similarly honored in maccaroni pates for soup. As for M. Thiers, he is still confined to bonbons and gingerbread.

—There is reason to believe that the long-lost portrait of Moliere, painted by Sebastien Bourdon, has been discovered among the Ingres collection at the museum of Montauban; and that it was restored by the latter painter, who purchased it at a dealer's sale.

—The son of Baron Rothschild, the head of the Austrian branch, has not only married a Christian, but has abjured his faith for hers. He will succeed his father, and is, indeed, his only son and heir. His wife is a daughter of the Austrian Archduke Regner.

—Recent excavations in the "Vigna Casali," on the Appian road, have disclosed an interesting family sepulchre, apparently of the age of Septimus Severus, with painted walls and sarcophagi covered with mythological subjects, all in a fine state of preservation.

—The last tax across the Channel is an *impot des marrons*, the Parisian authorities having determined to impose a duty on chestnuts imported into the capital. As Paris consumes no less than 10,000,000 chestnuts yearly, it is reckoned that this tax will produce the modest sum of $144,000.

—The authorship of the following epitaph has been jokingly attributed to Mr. Gladstone:

Here lies the bones of Robert Lowe,
A faithless friend, a bitter foe.
Who shall pronounce, now he is dead,
Whither his restless soul has fled?
If to the realms of peace and love,
Concord no longer reigns above;
If it has found a lower level,
All must compassionate the devil.

—Messrs. Foster, of London, are about to sell, by auction, the pictures belonging to Prince Pierre Bonaparte, whom he inherited from Prince Lucien, who had them in his gallery at Rome. They include "St. George and the Dragon," by Raffaelle; life-size, whole length portaits (by Francois Gerard) of Prince Carlo Bonaparte and Mme. Ramolini (afterwards known as Mme. Mere); a view at Rome, by Velasquez, and other valuable works.

—It is announced in *Nature* that the Royal Institute of Science, Literature, and Arts, in Venice, offers a medal of the value of 3,000 francs, or $600, to be awarded in 1874, to the author of the best essay on the following interesting subject: "The advantages derived by the medical sciences, especially physiology and pathology, from modern discoveries in physics and chemistry; with a retrospective view of the systems which prevailed in past time." The competition is open to foreigners, and the essay may be written in French.

—Mr. Edward Hall's book on "The Building and Ornamental Stones of Great Britain and Foreign Countries," issued by Macmillan, is full of valuable information to architects and others. The rapid decay and disintegration of the favorite building stones, marble, dolomite, freestone, and granite, are discussed, and the greater permanence of some varieties of limestone, of syenite, and even of brick, are insisted upon. London, it appears, is peeling away, architecturally, as well as the brown stone fronts of New York.

—A man in the dress of a workman was lately walking in the streets of Berlin with a packet in his hand, sealed and inscribed with an address, and a note that it contained 100 thalers in treasury bills. As the bearer appeared to be at a loss, he was accosted by a passenger, who asked him what he was looking for. The simple countryman placed the packet in the inquirer's hands, and requested that he should read the address. The reply was made with an agreeable surprise, "Why, this letter is for me! I have been expecting it for a long while!" The messenger upon this demanded ten thalers for the carriage of the packet, which was readily paid, with a liberal addition to the porter. The new possessor of the packet hastened to an obscure corner to examine his prize; but, on breaking the seal, found nothing but a few sheets of paper, on which was written, "Dons!"

Railroad Accidents.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 14.—At 6 o'clock this morning the New Ulm train for Winona, backing to Mankato Depot, struck a cow, throwing one passenger car over a ten-foot embankment. Seventeen persons were injured,—none fatally. The most seriously hurt were R. T. Lamberton, St. Peter; Ed. Fay, New Ulm; and O. D. Delano, Winona.

Billiards.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Prof. Ubassy played Henry Miller, French caroms, 300 points, Miller receiving the odds of discount. Ubassy averaged 16, making runs of 83 and 71, defeating Miller 117 points.

Base Ball.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The first championship game of base ball between the Washington Club and the Marylands was played here to-day, and resulted as follows: Washington, 24; Marylands, 3.

The New Cable.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The steamer Kansas laid at Halifax, on Saturday, the shore end of the new cable.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Two Brooklyn firms have conceded to the demand of striking carpenters for $3.50 for eight hours.

DEATHS.

MANTZ—In Chicago, April 14, James W., son of Mrs. Elizabeth H. and the late Caspar Mantz, of Frederick, Md., aged 21 years and 11 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., from No. 10 Eldridge-court to Calvary Cemetery.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN THE DIFFERENT STATES to sell the sewing machine "starter." D. STONER & CO., 125 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—TO SELL Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron, patented February, 1873. Flutes any length with a gloss, two irons in one. Sold only by agents. Large commission. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 179 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE MONEY FAST. Call at 207 West Madison-st. GREEN & SPEAR.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL SHOW-CARDS IN the city. 183 East Madison-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $30 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO agents and lady canvassers for the city and all parts of the United States, for the Excelsior Self-fitting Dress Charts; agents are making $50 to $100 a week. Call at 207 West Madison-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 CAN BE MADE BY either sex with our goods; sell readily to every family, and will save them 100 per cent. We guarantee four times the profit on small capital of any other house in the West. Papers free; samples to country, 50c. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—PROTEAN LANCETS, LATest style; $1.00 per doz., sell for $3.00, at No. 115 North Green-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making from $10 to $12 a day with my needle books, button-hole cutters, etc., etc.; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 92 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISpose of should not send them or dispose of them in any way until they are appraised by Hodges & Co., 613 West Lake-st. It will cost you nothing therefor. Address HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st., Auctioneers and Appraisers of Furniture and Stocks of any kind or description.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS ON merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H 75, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FOR HATCHing at $3 per dozen, from imported stock costing $25 each. Also, a few of the chickens 1 year old, cheap. MARTIN, with Dickson & Cooper, 173 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BAR, COUNTER, AND FIXTURES. Apply to Room 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—A HORSE, WHICH THE OWNER can have by proving property, paying charges, and taking the same away. Address W. H. BENTLEY, corner of Forty-seventh and Arnold-sts.

TAKEN UP—A STRAYED COW, AT NO. 119 SEBOR-st. Any person who will prove property and pay charges can have her.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FIFTEEN MINUTES' walk from court-house, furnished room with board.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—COMFORTABLE rooms and good board for gentlemen on reasonable terms; table boarders accommodated.

205 WALNUT-ST.—A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE can have large room with closet, good board and home comforts. Terms $12 per week. Call for 1 week;

JOHNSTON HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-st. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

South Side.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., PALACE-PLACE—HANDsome parlors, furnished, if desired, with board, to a family of gentlemen; also, one room overlooking the lake, suitable for two.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sunday; stable for two horses.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., near Twenty-ninth, a nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table; surprisingly low prices. Front room for married couple, $13. Single rooms, $6.

548 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, to rent with board. Reference required.

880 INDIANA-AV.—NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms with good board and accommodations; desire permanent boarders.

PRAIRIE-AV., ABOUT TWO BLOCKS FROM cars.—Boarders wanted.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can have good board and large rooms. Address T 28, Tribune office.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST.—A FEW PLEASant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, can be had at very low prices.

Country.

SIX OR EIGHT PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATed with first-class board at Auburn Station on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., ¾ of a mile from Normal School; Blue Island dummy passes the door ten times a day. For particulars inquire of Mrs. H. M. DUNN, Auburn.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH UNEXceptional reference, desires breakfast, tea, and nicely-furnished room, in a strictly private family. Will be permanent and no trouble. Don't care for table variety. Quite particular though as to family and location. State terms. Address L 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—A ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family by two young gentlemen; where there is young company preferred. Address, stating terms, L 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A WELL-furnished front room between Sixteenth and Twenty-third-sts., east of State; table must be first-class. Address WABASH, care Carrier 34.

BOARD—WEST OF ABERDEEN-ST., FOR GENtleman and wife. Address A M C, with J. V. Farwell & Co., Monroe and Franklin-sts.

BOARD—A COMFORTABLE ROOM WITH BOARD, by an elderly lady in a private family, either on the North or South Sides. The best of references given. Address R R, 1123 Michigan-av.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A FURNISHed room with board in a private family. Address, stating terms and location, B 8, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO BUY HORSES WILL find this day a new arrival at 261 & 263 State-st. A general variety of good ones. Coach teams, trotters, roadsters, and draft horses; also a few cheap ones. A number of second-hand buggies and carriages that must be closed out immediately. New and second-hand harness that we will slaughter between the hours of 7 in the morning and 6 in the afternoon. No charge for admission, so come and see us. BRADLEY & WILLS, Commission Sale Stables.

A FINE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, etc., at reasonable prices, at 353, 355, and 357 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

A GOOD, BIG HORSE FOR $80, 7 YEARS OLD. I have no use for him. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS RIG; HORSE, HARness, Concord buggy. Address N 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY carriages, top and open buggies, at our new repository; prices reasonable. H. B. HILL, Nos. 27 and 29 Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HEAVY HORSE AND spring wagon cheap to-day, at 15 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF HORSES AND 20 mules, at WALKER'S stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds. Also one second-hand yacht box buggy, at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST GENTLEMAN'S DRIVing horse in the city; 7 years old, sound and kind; must be sold for want of use. Can be seen at H. NEWTON & CO.'S livery stable, rear 187 and 189 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE WANT TO SELL TWO HORSES. Will give parties choice out of a lot of six horses. Have one nicely matched pair, and can furnish light or heavy horses. Will sell one or two. Apply to BARROWS BROS. & CO., 73 South Halsted-st., near Madison.

FINE PANEL ROCKAWAYS, EXTENSION-TOP and half-top platform carriages, phaetons, buggies, &c., a great variety at low prices, 137 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—TROTTER, WITH RECORD OF 2:32 to wagon; also, Coan & Tenbroeke shifting-top buggy with pole, &c.; gentleman leaving the city. 153 LaSalle-st., in basement.

JUST ARRIVED, A CAR LOAD OF HEAVY horses, and now are for sale cheap at 209 West Lake-st. BARBER, BRENICK & CO.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner State, has for sale new and second-hand open and top buggies, business wagons, with one or two seats, light and heavy job-wagons, single and double harness; also, a few good horses. Carriages and buggies of every description to let, with or without horses.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ARRIVED FROM THE East with a fine assortment of custom-built carriages, embracing top buggies, phaetons, carryalls and open buggies. Repository at the sale stable of Wheeler & Cook, 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st. Call and see me, for I claim to give the best carriage for the least money of any man in town. C. W. ABBOTT.

WANTED—TOP BUGGY AS FIRST PAYMENT ON two fine $400 lots; I need a buggy and will give a bargain. Address Z 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SOUND AND STYLish horse, suitable for lady to drive; must be gentle and reliable in every respect. Address or call on D. F. KENLY, corner South Water and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS cheap for cash. Address, stating price, W. E. F., care Carrier No. 53.

WANTED—TO HIRE—A HORSE WEIGHING about 1,200 pounds, to work two weeks or so. GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 51 West Lake-st., upstairs.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, Great Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania Insurance claims cashed by J. M. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late E. Jacobs & Co., on diamonds and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED land, household furniture, pianos, and good collateral securities, at 126 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 210 East Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 OR MORE, ON FIRST-CLASS security for one year at 10 per cent. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$1,000. A SURE FORTUNE IN A year; legitimate square business; investigate it, capitalists. Room 29, 125 Clark-st. Call from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property. Cash in hand. LYMAN & JACKSON, 40 and 41 Bryan Block.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE IMPROVED real estate or to improve. Apply for 2 days, Room 5, 138 Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN, ALSO $2,000, ON INSIDE Chicago city property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FURNITURE THAT IS nice and good; we have 50x120 feet on Spring-st., near Wentworth-av., just outside fire limits. Call or address SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 132 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID HOUSE AND LOT in Hinsdale for city or suburban lots. See plans in office.

Good house and lot in Irving Park for house and lot in city.

SUMMERS & SMITH, 158 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE SUITABLE FOR southern trade in exchange for secured notes and real estate. Address Q 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE, FROM 6 TO 12 rooms, near street cars, in exchange for unimproved city and suburban lots or farms. LEONARD & VAN ORNUM, 152 LaSalle-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—100,000 RED PRESSED.
50,000 Milwaukee Pressed.
200,000 Racine Pressed.
500,000 Milwaukee Common.
J. J. LOCKWOOD, Agent, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BRICK.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned Provisional Assignee of the United States Brick Machine Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 15th of April, 1873, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the brickyard of said bankrupt, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about one half mile west of Brighton, all the brick of said bankrupt on said brickyard, being between 900,000 and 1,000,000 bricks. H. L. LEWIS, Provisional Assignee.

BUYERS WILL FIND A LARGE STOCK OF 3-IN joist and other lumber at W. S. BARCOCK'S Lumber Yard. 400 Lumber-st., near south end canal.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM 90 THIRD-AV., on Sunday morning, between 8 and 10 o'clock, one black horse, about 8 years old, heavy mane, one shoe off of right hind foot, weight about 700, slightly knee-sprung. Any one returning him to the above number will be suitably rewarded.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL OF PIANO-ROOMS TO 274 STATE-ST.; pianos to rent and for sale; renting a specialty. WILLIAM R. PROSSER, established 1856.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, THE BEST in the market, at 259 East Randolph-st. J. PRESTON.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

IMMENSE

Chattel Mortgage Sale OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

Being the Entire Contents of the Metropolis Hotel, Michigan-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

We will sell at Auction, on Tuesday morning, April 15, at 9 o'clock sharp, on the premises, the entire Furniture of the Metropolis Hotel, consisting of Elegant Parlor Suits, Elegant Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, Wash-Stands, Black-Walnut Wardrobes, Sofas, Easy-Chairs, Lounges, &c., &c. 1,000 yards Elegant Brussels Carpet, Wool Carpets, Rugs and Mats, Mirrors, Looking-Glasses, Office Furniture, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Pillow-Cases, Towels, Napkins, Crockery, Cutlery, Plated-Ware, Glassware, Stoves, &c. &c.

The Metropolis Hotel was furnished new since the fire, at a cost of $30,000. Sale positive.

Large hotel range, billiard table, and fire-proof safe.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

824 & 826 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT Household Furniture AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Morning, April 16, at 10 o'clock,

At 824 and 826 Wabash-av.,

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Body Brussels and Wool Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Linen, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c.

Also Hotel Cook Stove and Steam Table.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Household Furniture!

We are instructed by James Warrack, Esq., to sell at his residence, No. 70 Twenty-third-st., corner of Prairie-av., on THURSDAY MORNING, April 17, at 10 o'clock, the whole of the ELEGANT FURNITURE and effects therein (with the exception of the Wines, etc.), and consisting of Handsome Parlor and Beautiful Chamber Sets, in Solid Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak, and Walnut; Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Choice Engravings, French Marble Clock, Piano; part of Library; Dinner and Tea Sets, in Painted and Burnished China; Table and Silverware; Wilton, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths; Bedding; Dining-room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture; Crockery, Glassware, Sewing Machine, Pony Gig, etc., etc. Sale positive, as the family are going abroad. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

Extraordinary Attraction!

TO CASH BUYERS

At the Auction Sale, on Tuesday, April 15, at 9 1-2 A. M., of

Piece Goods, Hosiery, Gents' Underwear, Shawls, Notions, etc. Elegant Line of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols.

100 Pieces Best Grades Black Alpacas, 75 cases Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Trimmed Hats; 75 Rolls Brussel's, Ingrain and Rag Carpets, by the piece only.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will offer by catalogue,

On Wednesday, April 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

One of the Finest Lines of

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS

ever opened in this city, and retailers are invited to look them over.

718 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER HOYNE.

The Intents of Household Furniture, at 718 West Washington-st.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Parlor and chamber sets, marble top tables, French plate mirrors, bedsteads, mattresses, What-nots, extension tables, ice-chest, chairs, rockers, stoves, and Brussels carpets in all the rooms.

On WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.

Will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, at 9:30 a. m., a large assortment of dry goods, Yankee notions, fancy dry goods, stationery, hosiery, &c.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

336 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.

Elegant Household Furniture AT AUCTION,

Friday Morning, April 18, at 10 o'clock,

Consisting of an entire household—Chamber and Parlor Sets, Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c., &c. Also, ONE ELEGANT PIANO. Goods can be examined Friday morning before the sale. Sale positive, and without reserve. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

HODGES & CO.

Will sell at Auction 72 Eureka Scales to the highest bidder, on Tuesday Morning, April 15, 1872, under a chattel mortgage. The Scales can be seen on Monday, at 613 West Lake-st., beyond Union Park, between Paulina-st. and Ashland-av.

A rare chance for Grocers. Will sell to suit purchasers. R. H. MORRISON, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE

Wednesday Morning, April 16,

At Our Warerooms, 613 Lake-st.

We will sell a large lot of Velvet, English body Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpets, Marble-Top Side-Boards, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Tables, Etc.; also, Parlor, Dining-Room, Bed-Room, Hall, and Kitchen Furniture, in fact, every article used in housekeeping. Fine goods on exhibition, and can be seen before the sale on Monday and Tuesday.

The goods must be sold, as the parties are leaving the city.

Sale positive and without reserve.

Take Randolph-st. cars and get out between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st. Sign of Red Flag.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 9½ o'clock, at 31 & 33 South Canal-st.

Large stock of desirable Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Laces, Hdkfs., Towels, &c., &c., will be offered. Special inducements for country buyers.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Trustees of Schools of 7, 40, 14 will sell at Public Sale on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 11 a. m., at the School-House in RAVENSWOOD, two splendid School Lots in the above-named suburb. Terms, one-third cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years; deferred payments to bear interest at 8 per cent, payable annually.

L. D. OWEN,
F. BAER,
W. P. JONES, JR.,
Board of Trustees 7, 40, 14.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Mathew Henry Carsley; and if Mathew Henry Carsley will call or communicate with Thomas A. Harris, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago, he will hear of something to his advantage. JOHN CARSLEY.

PERSONAL—ANNEKE JANS BOGARDUS. THE assessment for meeting expenses of delegate to Trenton Convention must be paid before the 20th of April. Parties failing to meet assessment ($4) will not be represented, and will receive no reports. GEO. GREEN, Secretary and Treasurer, 116 South Market-st.

PERSONAL—IF HENRY CRONE, FORMERLY OF Des Moines, Iowa, will call at the office of the Platte River Land Co., basement, 137 Fifth-av., he may learn something to his advantage.